The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1894. NO. 45

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
No. 5. Mail.	No. 3. Mixed.	No. 1. Mixed.		No. 2. Mail.	No. 4. Mail.	No. 6. Mixed.
p. m.	a. m	a. m		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
1 18	9 16	6 20	Robertsdale	8 09	11 45	2 04
1 28	9 26	6 30	Cook's	7 57	11 33	1 54
1 41	9 39	6 43	Cole's	7 43	11 20	1 31
2 06	10 09	7 13	Saltillo	7 03	10 50	1 01
2 13	10 16	7 20	Three Springs	6 55	10 42	12 54
2 25	10 29	7 33	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	12 42
		7 46 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 651p		
2 38	10 42	7 56	Shirley	6 35	9 58	12 25
2 53	10 58	8 02	*Augh. Mills	6 28	9 42	12 10
3 00	11 06	8 10	Mount Union	6 15	9 34	12 03
3 14	11 20	8 25			9 20	11 50

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 3.50, P. M., Cook's, 4.00, Cole's, 4.13, Saltillo, 4.38, Three Springs, 4.45, Beersville, 4.58, Rockhill, 5.11, Shirley, 5.26, Aughwick, 5.33; arrive Mt. Union, 5.47, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.13, Shirley, 4.20, Rockhill, 4.36, Beersville, 4.48, Three Springs, 5.10, Saltillo, 5.17, Cole's, 5.47, Cook's, 5.59; arrive Robertsdale, 6:12, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 12	No. 10		No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashnio, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE
Philapeldhia, Pa,

TAKE MOTHER'S ADVICE.

Remember, my boy, what I tell you,
Some day bitter tears you will shed,
And earnestly wish you had hearkened
To all that dear mother hath said.
You now think you need no attention,
And often you say you don't care,
But the friend of all friends, is mother,
None like her you'll find anywhere.

Your mother is now growing feeble,
The hair on her head turning gray,
Her once fair sweet face, age has wrinkled,
And drives the sunshine away.
But still there's a heart in her bosom,
That beats with a bountiful joy,
And constantly hoping and praying
That God will protect her dear boy.

Oh, pause then, my boy, and consider,
The end of your course is but pain,
The voice that is pleading to save you
Re-echoes it over again.
Oh, pause and reflect for a moment,
Though evil companions entice,
Be brave, have courage, be manly,
And always take mother's advice.

—*George W. Pitt.*

Over The Dam.

BY J. MACDONALD OXLEY.

The boys of Massawippi looked upon the big mill-pond as one of their best friends. In the hot days of summer they dived into its dark depths in quest of coolness, or voyaged over its placid surface on board of all sorts of craft, from a bundle of planks to the comfortable boat owned by the miller's son.

In winter they skated upon its ice clad bosom, and had glorious games of hockey and chase up and down its glassy length.

It was an unusually large pond—a small lake, in fact—which had been created by building a huge dam across the foot of the valley, and it furnished sufficient water-power to drive half a dozen mills. But it had to work for only one—Mr. Fairman's carding and grist-mill—which did a thriving trade, having a practical monopoly of the business for an extensive tract of prosperous country.

None of the boys appreciated the pond more keenly than Ned Burbank. He was expert in both swimming and skating, and if you wanted to find him out of school hours you were pretty safe in looking for him at Fairman's pond.

Always the last to give up bathing in it and the first to begin skating upon it, he came in course of time to feel a sort of proprietary interest in the pond and to regard the possibility of any harm ever happening to him as something quite incredible.

Yet he had once come very near to being drowned there before he had learned to swim, and another time broke through the early ice at the imminent risk of his life. These adventures, however, he looked upon merely as incidents of his callow youth not likely to be repeated under any circumstances.

That his beloved pond should treat him in the manner about to be related gave him therefore hardly less pain than surprise. It seemed like a betrayal of confidence, which somehow reflected upon himself as having been too trustful. This was the way it happened:

After a long, cold winter, which had afforded more than a usual amount of skating, Mr. Fairman's men began cutting the ice to store it away for summer use.

This operation the boys watched with lively interest. They gave the benefit of their services, too, when the ice-cutters were willing to accept of them.

Ned Burbank was in his element. For the sake of being allowed to stay about he was willing to take a hand at anything. Now he would be handling a saw, and again poling a detached block of ice to the place where the teams awaited it.

"Hi, boys, this is fun for me!" he cried to a group of his playmates who were looking enviously on as he piloted a huge block with a pike-pole along the canal to the loading-ground.

"Why don't you jump aboard?" called out Sam Porter. "It would be easier than walking."

Now the very same idea had before this come into Ned's mind, but, daring as his spirit was, the experiment seemed too hazardous to attempt. So, in reply to Sam's question, he shook his head and went on as he had been doing.

Had Sam said nothing more, that would have been an end to the matter; but, as it happened, he was a kind of rival of Ned's, and his jealous feelings prompted him to shout in a taunting tone:

"You won't do it because you daren't, Ned! You're scared, that's about the size of it."

It is always irritating to be challenged in this way, and cooler heads than Ned possessed have been thus tempted into folly.

Ned's spirit rose at once.

"I'm not a bit afraid," he responded, hotly; "and I'll soon show you."

As he spoke, a huge cake broke off at the edge of the main body of ice, and began to move slowly downward toward the dam.

Fired with the notion of proving his pluck, Ned lightly vaulted on to this cake, purposing to pole it back to its place; but, as ill-luck would have it, instead of landing squarely on his feet, he slipped, and, in a violent effort to recover himself, lost hold of the pole, which fell into the water out of his reach.

On seeing this, the boys set up a shout of alarm that attracted the attention of the ice-cutters, who promptly rushed to the spot, only to find that the cake on which Ned stood had been carried by the current beyond reach of their poles so that they could render him no aid.

One of them threw his pole across the open water, and Ned catching it, strove, by using it as a paddle, to check the downward progress of his clumsy craft; but his frantic efforts were in vain.

With steadily-increasing speed the ice-cake moved toward the dam amid the futile cries of his companions and the shouts of the men, who now fully realized the boy's extreme peril.

"Try and swim ashore!" called out somebody.

And, for a moment, Ned thought of making the attempt; but the dark water looked so mercilessly cold that he felt sure he could not swim a stroke in it, so he shook his head as though to say:

"It's no use. It can't be done."

Onward moved the ice. The water was rushing and roaring over the dam in full flood, so that the top timbers were scarcely visible, and, as Ned neared it, he made up his mind that there was only only one chance for life.

At intervals along the top of the dam, stout posts stood up above the rest of the structure. As the ice-cake came sweeping on, seeming to gather impetus for the leap over the dam, Ned stood on the lower edge, and the instant before it toppled over the falls he summoned all his strength for a spring toward one of the posts.

He did not quite reach it, and, for a harrowing moment of time, had a desperate struggle with the torrent that sought to hurl him after the ice-cake.

By dint of a tremendous effort, however, he gained his point, and, throwing his arm around the post, turned an eager, appalling glance toward the group of men and boys who were watching his every movement with intense anxiety.

"Can't you help me, some way?" he cried to them across the surging waters.

Hitherto they had done nothing but gaze at him with staring eyes; now they woke into action and ran hither and thither in wild haste to be of service.

One of the men rushed to the mill, and, procuring a coil of rope, made his way as near to Ned as he could and tried to throw the end out to him, but he could not fling it far enough. His best effort fell some yards short.

Then another plan suggested itself—viz, to go back to toe ice and float the rope down. The end was accordingly tied to a block of wood and committed to the water.

With provoking slowness the block glided down, a man guiding its course as best he could in Ned's direction. Bobbing merrily up and down, as though no life was dependent upon its making the right course, the block floated along, while the excited crowd of spectators joined in encouraging shouts of:

"Hold on, Ned; the rope will soon be to you! Keep your grip! We'll pull you up all right!"

Poor Ned's face lighted up with hope when he saw the scheme. He was chilled almost to the heart, but he responded bravely:

"All right! I'll hold on! But hurry up!" Unhappily, it was not possible to hurry up. The block of wood to which the rope was attached had to be carefully guided, and this took time. In breathless anxiety, the spectators watched the effort.

"It's going straight for him!" cried Frank Fairman, the miller's eldest son. "He'll get it all right."

Then, raising his voice, he shouted:

"Keep your hold, Ned; the rope will reach you in a minute!"

After careering about in a most trying fashion, the block at last seemed to make up its mind to do what was required of it, and made directly for Ned, whose strength was fast failing him.

Presently a glad shout arose:

"Hurrah! It's reached him! He's got it! Now pull him up!

Ned had got his hand upon the block and, in their eagerness to rescue him, half a dozen laid hold of the rope, with the result that they gave it such a tug as to pull it clean out of his grasp, causing them to go sprawling on the ice in a manner that at any other time would have been supremely ludicrous.

But no one thought of laughing, for, once more at the mercy of the powerful current, Ned shot swiftly backward, and this time struck the interval between two of the posts, so that there was nothing for him to hold on by except the smooth, slippery crown piece.

Yet, with a strength born of desperation, he did succeed in grasping this, digging his nails in to the wet wood, and thereby withstanding the pitiless pressure of the icy waters.

But no human being could sustain such an effort long. Ned's endurance had been taxed to the utmost. Every muscle and sinew had borne all that it was capable of, and just as the rope for the second time came floating down toward him, he gave a heart-rending cry, let go his hold, and, amid a chorus of groans from the rppalled on-lookers, was swept over the top of the dam, and hurled into the pool forty feet below, whose foam-flecked whirls instantly closed over his head.

There was a large space of open water at the foot of the dam, and then the ice closed solidly from bank to bank for a distance of three hundred yards, beyond which was another opening, caused by a series of shallows.

No one who witnessed his descent into the pool expected ever to see Ned Burbank alive again, yet, actuated by a common impulse, they all rushed down the bank, with their eyes fixed upon the open water at the shallows. His body must reappear there, unless in some way it should be caught underneath the ice.

Frank Fairman led the crowd. He loved Ned, and would have dared anything to aid him had there been an opportunity. As he reached the spot where the white sheet of ice gave way to black and troubled water, his quick eye caught sight of something that caused him to shout:

"There he is! I see him!"

And the next moment, reckoning not of the cost, he bounded down the bank, and, springing into the ice-cold water, forced his way through it until he had hold of the limp, apparently lifeless body of his friend.

Some of the men were close behind him, and in another moment Ned was out of the water, and being hurried to the Miller's house, Frank leading the way, and seeking to cheer both himself and the others by asserting, confidently:

"He's not dead—he's only fainted. He'll come to all right."

As it happily turned out, Frank's faith in Ned's recovery proved well-founded. The doctor happened to be right at hand. Under his directions, life came back to the insensible form, and at the end of an hour Ned was able to ask in a dazed way:

"What's up? Did I go over the dam?"

Thanks to his splendid constitution and sturdy frame, he suffered slight consequences from his terrible experience, but he did not fail to let it teach him the lesson of greater prudence in the future.

—*Golden Days.*

Composure is very often the result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That was a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless, daily trial remain silent and never tell the world what it was that cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who with strong passions remains chaste; he who, keenly sensative, with manly power of indignation in him, can be provoked and yet refrain himself and forgive, these are strong men, spiritual heroes.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Vision of Heaven."

TEXT: *"Now it came to pass as I was among the captives by the river of Chebar that the heavens were opened and I saw visions of God."*—Ezekiel i., 1.

Expatriated and in far exile on the banks of the river Chebar, an affluent of the Euphrates, sat Ezekiel. It was there he had an immortal dream, and it is given to us in the Holy Scriptures. He dreamed of Tyre and Egypt. He dreamed of Christ and the coming heaven. This exile, seated by that river Chebar, had a more wonderful dream than you or I ever have had or ever will have seated on the banks of the Hudson or Alabama or Oregon or Thames or Tiber or Danube.

But we all have had memorable dreams, some of them when we were half asleep and half awake, so that we did not know whether they were born of shadow or sunlight, whether they were thoughts let loose and disarranged as in slumber, or the imagination of faculties awake.

Such a dream I had this morning. It was about half-past 5, and the day was breaking. It was a dream of God, a dream of heaven. Ezekiel had his dream on the banks of the Chebar; I had my dream not far from the banks of the Hudson. The most of the stories of heaven were written many centuries ago, and they tell us how the place looked then, or how it will look centuries ahead. Would you not like to know how it looks now? That is what I am going to tell you. I was there this morning. I have just got back. How I got into that city of the sun I know not. Which of the twelve gates I entered is to me uncertain. But my first remembrance of the scene is that I stood on one of the main avenues, looking this way and that, lost in raptures, and the air so full of music and redolence and laughter and light that I knew not which street to take, when an angel of God accosted me and offered to show me the objects of greatest interest, and conduct me from street to street, and from mansion to mansion, and from temple to temple, and from wall to wall. I said to the angel, "How long hast thou been in heaven?" and the answer, "Thirty-two years according to the earthly calendar."

There was a secret about this angel's name that was not given me, but from the tenderness and sweetness and affection and interest taken in my walk through heaven, and more than all in the fact of thirty-two years' residence, the number of years since she ascended, I think it was my mother. Old age and decrepitude and the tired look were all gone, but I think it was she. You see, I was only on a visit to the city and had not yet taken up residence, and I could know only in part.

I looked in for a few moments at the great temple. Our brilliant and lovely Scotch essayist, Mr. Drummond, says there is no church in heaven, but he did not look for it on the right street. St. John was right when in his Patmosic vision, recorded in the third chapter of Revelation, he speaks of "the temple of my God." I saw it this morning, the largest church I ever saw, as big as all the churches and cathedrals of the earth put together, and it was thronged. Oh, what a multitude! I had never seen so many people together. All the audiences of all the churches of all the earth put together would make a poor attendance compared with the assemblage. There was a fashion in attire and headdress that immediately took my attention. The fashion was white. All in white, save one. And the headdress was a garland of rose and lily and mignonette, mingled with green leaves culled from the royal gardens and bound together with bands of gold.

And I saw some young men with a ring on the finger of the right hand and said to my accompanying angel, "Why those rings on the fingers of the right hands?" and I was told that those who wore them were prodigal sons and once fed swine in the wilderness and lived on husks, but they came home, and the rejoicing father said, "Put a ring on his hand."

But I said there was one exception to this fashion of white pervading all the auditorium and clear up through all the galleries. It was the attire of the one who presided in that immense temple—the chiefest, the mightiest, the loveliest person in all the place. His cheeks seemed to be flushed with infinite beauty, and his forehead was a morning sky, and his lips were eloquence omnipotent. But his attire was of deep colors. They suggested the carnage through which he had passed, and I said to my attending angel, "What is that crimson robe that he wears?" and I was told, "They are dyed garments from Bozrah," and "He trod the wine press alone."

Soon after I entered this temple they began to chant the celestial litany. It was unlike anything I had ever heard for sweetness and power, and I have heard the most sweet of the great organs and the most of the great oratorios. I said to my accompanying angel, "Who is that standing yonder with the harp?" and the answer was, "David!" And I said, "Who is that sounding that trumpet?" and the answer was "Gabriel!" And I said, "Who is that at the organ?" and the answer was "Handel!" And the music rolled on till it came to a doxology extolling Christ Himself, when all the worshipers, lower down and higher up, a thousand galleries of them, suddenly dropped on their knees and chanted, "Worth is the Lamb that was slain." Under the overpowering harmony I fell back. I said: "Let us go. This is too much for mortal ears. I cannot bear the overwhelming symphony."

But I noticed as I was about to turn away that on the steps of the altar was something like the lachyrmal, or tear bottle, as I had seen it in the earthly musems, the lachrymals, or tear bottles, into which the orientals used to weep their griefs and set them away as sacred. But this lachyrmal, or tear bottle, in stead of earthenware, as those the orientals used, was lustrous and fiery with many splendors, and it was towering and of great capacity. And I said to my attending angel, "What is that great lachrymal, or tear bottle, standing on the step of the altar?" and the angel said: "Why, don't you know? That is the bottle to which David, the psalmist, referred in this fifty-sixth psalm when he said, 'Put thou my tears into thy bottle.' It is full of tears from earth—tears of repentance, tears of bereavement, tears of joy, tears of many centuries." And then I saw how sacred to the sympathetic God are earthly sorrows.

As I was coming out of the temple I saw all along the pictured walls there were shelves, and golden vials were being set up on all those shelves. And I said: "Why the setting up of all these vials at this time? They seem just now to have been filled," and the attending angel said, "The week of prayer all around the earth has just closed, and more supplications have been made than have been made for a long while, and these new vials, newly set up, are what the Bible speaks of as "golden vials full of odors, which are the prayers of saints." And I said to the accompanying angel, "Can it be possible that the prayers of earth are worthy of being kept in such heavenly shape?" "Why," said the angel, "there is nothing that so moves heaven as the prayers of earth, and they are set up in sight of these infinite multitudes, and, more than all, in the sight of Christ, and He cannot forget them, and they are before Him world without end."

Then we came out, and as the temple is always open and some worship at one hour and others at other hours we passed down the street amid the throngs coming to and going from the great temple. And we passed along through a street called Martyr place, and we met there, or saw sitting at the windows, the souls of those who on earth went through fire and blood and under sword and rack. We saw John Wyclif, whose ashes were by decree of the council of Constance thrown into the river, and Rogers, who bathed his hands in the fire as though it had been water, and Bishop Hooper and McKail and Latimer and Ridley and Polycarp, whom the flames refused to destroy as they bent outward till a spear did the work, and some of the Albigenses and Huguenots and consecrated Quakers who were slain for their religion. They had on them many scars, but their scars were illumined, and they had on their faces a look of especial triumph.

Then we passed along Song row, and we met some of the old gospel singers. "That is Isaac Watts," said my attendant. As we came up to him, he asked me if the churches on earth were still singing the hymns he composed at the house of Lord and Lady Abner, to whom he paid a visit of thirty-six years, and I told him that many of the churches opened the Sabbath morning services with his old hymn, "Welcome, Sweet Day of Rest," and celebrated their gospel triumphs with his hymn, "Salvation, Oh the Joyful Song!" and often roused their devotions by his hymn, "Come, We That Love the Lord."

While we were talking he introduced me to another of the song writers and said, "This is Charles Wesley, who belonged on earth to a different church from mine, but we are all now members of the same church, the temple of God and the Lamb." And I told Charles Wesley that almost every Sabbath we sang one of his old hymns, "Arm of the Lord, Awake," or, "Come, Let Us Join Our Friends Above!" or, "Love Divine, All Love Excelling." And while we were talking on that street called Song row, Kirk White, the consumptive college student, now everlastingly well, came up, and we talked over his old Christmas hymn, "When Marshaled on the Nightly Plain." And William Cowper came up, now entirely recovered from his religious melancholy and not looking as if he had ever in dementia attempted suicide, and we talked over the wide earthly celebrity and heavenly power of his old hymns, "When I Can Read My Title Clear," and "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood."

And there we met George W. Bethune of wondrous Brooklyn pastorate, and I told him of how his comforting hymn had been sung at obsequies all around the world—"It Is Not Death to Die." And Toplady came up and asked about whether the church was still making use of his old hymn, "Rock of Ages, Cleft For Me." And we also met on Song row Newton and Hastings and Montgomery and Horatio Bonar, and we heard floating from window to window snatches of the old hymns which they started on earth and started never to die.

"But," say some of my hearers, "did you see anything of our friends in heaven?" Oh, yes, I did. "Did you see my children there?" says some one, "and are there any marks of their last sickness still upon them?" I did see them, but there was no pallor, no cough, no fever, no languor, about them. They are all well and ruddy and songful and bounding with eternal mirth. They told me to give their love to you; that they thought of you hour by hour, and that when they could be excused from the heavenly playgrounds they came down, and hovered over you, and kissed your cheek, and filled your dream with their glad faces, and that they would be at the gate to greet you when you ascended to be with them forever.

"But," say other voices, "did you see our glorified friends?" Yes, I saw them, and they are well in the land across which no pneumonias or palsies or dropsies of typhoids ever sweep. The aroma blows over from orchards with trees bearing twelve manner of fruits, and gardens compared with which Chatsworth is a desert. The climate is a mingling of an earthly June and October—the balm of the one and the tonic of the other. The social life in that realm where they are is superb and perfect. No controversies or jealousies or hates, but love, universal love, everlasting love. And they told me to tell you not to weep for them, for their happiness knows no bound, and it is only a question of time when you shall reign with them in the same palace and join with them in the same exploration of planets and the same tour of worlds.

But yonder in this assembly is an upturned face that seems to ask how about the ages of those in heaven. "Do my departed children remain children, or have they lost their childish vivacity? Do my departed parents remain aged, or have they lost the venerable out of their nature?" Well, from what I saw I think childhood has advanced to full maturity of faculty, retaining all the resilience of childhood, and that the aged had retreated to midlife, freed from all decadence, but still retaining the charm of the venerable. In other words, it was fully developed and complete life of all souls, whether young or old.

Some one says, "Will you tell us what most impressed you in heaven?" I will. I was most impressed with the reversal of earthly conditions. I knew, of course, that there would be differences of attire and residence in heaven, for Paul had declared long ago that souls would then differ "as one star differed from another," as Mars from Mercury, as Saturn from Jupiter. But at every step in my dream in heaven I was amazed to see that some who were expected to be high in heaven were low down, and some who were expected to be low down were high up. You thought, for instance, that those born of pious parentage, and of naturally good disposition, and of brilliant faculties, and of all styles of attractiveness will move in the highest range of celestial splendor and pomp. No, no. I found the highest thrones, the brightest coronets, the richest mansions, were occupied by those who had reprobate father or bad mother, and who inherited the twisted natures of ten generations of miiscreants, and who had compressed in their body all the depraved appetites and all evil propensities, but they laid hold of God's arm, they cried for especial mercy, they conquered seven devils within and seventy devils without and were washed in the blood of the Lamb, and by so much as their contest was terrific and awful and prolix their victory was consummate and resplendent, and they have taken places immeasurably higher than those of good parentage, who could hardly help being good, because they had ten generations of preceding piety to aid them. The steps by which many have mounted to the highest places in heaven were made out of the cradles of corrupt parentage. When I saw that, I said to my attending angel: "That is fair; that is right. The harder the struggle the more glorious the reward."

Then I pointed to one of the most colonnaded and grandly domed residences in all the city and said, "Who lives there?" and the answer was, "The widow who gave two mites." "And who lives there?" and the answer was, "The penitent thief to whom Christ said, 'This day shalt thou be with Me in paradise.'" "And who lives there?" I said, and the answer was, "The blind beggar who prayed, 'Lord that my eyes may be opened.'"

Some of those professors of religion who were famous on earth I asked about, but no one could tell me anything concerning them. Their names were not even in the city directory of the New Jerusalem. The fact is that I suspected some of them had not got there at all. Many who had ten talents were living on the back streets of heaven, while many with one talent had residences fronting on the King's park, and a back lawn sloping to the river clear as crystal, and the highest nobility of heaven were guests at their table, and often the white horse of Him who "hath the moon under His feet" champed its bit at their doorway. Infinite capsize of earthly conditions! All social life in heaven graded according to earthly struggle and usefulness as proportioned to talents given!

As I walked through those streets I appreciated for the first time what Paul said to Timothy, "If we suffer, we shall also reign with Him." It surprised me beyond description that all the great of heaven were great sufferers. "Not all?" Yes, all. Moses, him of the Red Sea, a great sufferer. David, him of Absalom's sunfilial behavior, and Ahithophel's betrayal, and a Nation's dethronement, a great sufferer. Ezekiel, him of the captivity, who had the dream on the banks of the Chebar, a great sufferer. Paul, him of the diseased eyes, and the Mediterranean shipwreck, and the Mars Hill derision, and the Mamertine endungeonment, and the whipped back, and the headsman's ax on the road to Ostia, a great sufferer.

Yea, all the apostles after lives of suffering died by violence, beaten to death with fuller's club, or dragged to death by mobs, or from the thrust of a sword, or by exposure on a barren island, or by decapitation. All the high up in heaven great sufferers, and women more than men. Felicitas and St. Cecelia and St. Agnes and St. Agatha and St. Lucia and women never heard of outside their own neighborhood, queens of the needle, and the broom, and the scrubbing brush, and the washtub, and the dairy, rewarded according to how well they did their work, whether to set a tea table or govern a Nation, whether empress or milkmaid.

I could not get over it, as in my dream I saw all this, and that some of the most unknown of earth were the most famous in heaven and that many who seemed the greatest failures of earth were the greatest successes of heaven. And as we passed along one of the grandest boulevards of heaven there approached us a group of persons so radiant in countenance and apparel I had to shade my eyes with both hands because I could not endure the luster, and I said, "Angel, do tell me who they are?" and the answer was, "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb!"

My walk through the city explained a thousand things on earth that had been to me inexplicable. When I saw up there the superior delight and the superior heaven of many who had on earth had it hard with cancers and bankruptcies and persecutions and trials of all sorts, I said, "God has equalized it all at last; excess of enchantment in heaven has more than made up for the deficits on earth."

"But," said I to my angelic escort, "I must go now. It is Sabbath morning on earth, and I must preach to-day and be in my pulpit by half past 10 o'clock. Good-by," I said to the attending angel. "Thanks for what you have shown me. I know I have seen only in part, but I hope to return again, through the atoning mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ. Good-by."

Then I passed on amid chariots of salvation, and along by conquerors' thrones, and amid pillared majesties, and by windows of agate, and under arches that had been hoisted for returned victors. And as I came toward the walls with the gates, the walls flashed upon me with emeralds and sapphires and chrysoprases and amethysts, until I trembled under the glory, and then I heard a bolt shove, and a latch lift, and a gate swing, and they were all of pearl, and I passed out loaded with raptures, and down by worlds lower and lower, and lower still, until I came within sight of the city of my earthly residence, and until through the window of my earthly home the sun poured so strong upon my pillow that my eyelids felt it, and in bewilderment as to where I was and what I had seen I awoke.

Reflection the First—The superiority of our heaven to all other heavens. The Scandinavian heaven: The departed are in everlasting battle, except as restored after being cut to pieces; they drink wine out of the skulls of their enemies. The Moslem heaven as described by the Koran: "There shall be houris with large black eyes likes pearls hidden in their shells." The Slav's heaven: After death the soul hovers six weeks about the body, and then climbs a steep mountain, on the top of which is paradise. The Tasmania's heaven: A spear is placed by the dead, that they may have something to fight with, and after awhile they go into a long chase for game of all sorts. The Tahitian's heaven: The departed are eating up of the gods. The native African heaven: A land of shadows, and in speaking of the departed they say all is done for ever. The American aborigine's heaven: Happy hunting grounds, to which the soul goes on a bridge of snake. The philosopher's heaven: Made out of a thick fog or an infinite don't know. But hearken and behold our heaven, which, though mostly described by figures of speech in the Bible and by parable of a dream in this discourse, has for its chief characteristics separation from all that is vile; absence from all that can discomfort; presence of all that can congratulate. No mountains to climb; no chasms to bridge; no night to illumine; no tears to wipe. Scandinavian heaven, Slav's heaven, Tasmanian heaven, Tahitian heaven, African heaven, aborigines' heaven, scattered into tameness and disgust by a glimpse of St. John's heaven, of Paul's heaven, of Christ's heaven, of your heaven, of my heaven!

Reflection the Second—You had better take patiently and cheerfully all pangs, affronts, hardships, persecutions and trials of earth, since, if rightly borne, they insure heavenly payments of ecstasy. Every twinge of physical distress, every lie told about you, every earthly subtraction, if meekly borne, will be heavenly addition. If you want to amount to anything in heaven and to move in its best society, you must be "perfected through suffering." The only earthly currency worth anything at the gate of heaven is the silver of tears. At the top of all heaven sits the greatest sufferer, Christ of the Bethlehem caravansary and of Pilate's oyer and terminer, and of the Calvarean assassination.

What He endured, oh, who can tell,
To save our souls from death and hell?

Oh, ye of the broken heart, and the disappointed ambition, and the shattered fortune, and the blighted life, take comfort from what I saw in my Sabbath morning dream!

Reflection the Third and Last—How desirable that we all get there! Start this moment with prayer and penitence and faith in Christ, who came from heaven to earth to take us from earth to heaven.

Last summer, a year ago, I preached one Sabbath afternoon in Hyde Park, London, to a great multitude that no man could number. But I heard nothing from it until a few weeks ago, when Rev. Mr. Cook, who for twenty-two years has presided over that Hyde Park outdoor meeting, told me that last winter, going through a hospital in London, he saw a dying man whose face brightened as he told him that his heart was changed that afternoon under my sermon in Hyde Park, and all was bright now at his departure from earth to heaven.

Why may not the Lord bless this as well as that? Heaven as I dreamed about it, and as I read about it, is so benign a realm you cannot any of you afford to miss it. Oh, will it not be transcendently glorious after the struggle of this life is over to stand it in that eternal safety? Samuel Rutherford, though they viciously burned his books and unjustly arrested him for treason, wrote of that celestial spectacle:

The King there in His beauty,
Without a veil, is seen;
It were a well spent journey,
Though seven deaths lay between.

The Lamb with His fair army
Doth on Mount Zion stand,
And glory, glory dwelleth
In Immanuel's land.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IRELAND has 12,900 foreigners.

INFLUENZA is epidemic in Greece.

ENGLAND'S fear of war is dying out.

THE Chicago River is to be deepened.

QUEBEC charges $8 for a marriage license.

TOKIO, Japan, has ninety-two Christian churches.

A TIDAL wave of religion has struck New York and Brooklyn.

THIS country's coke trade in Mexico is growing very rapidly.

FRANCE gathers a window tax on more than 9,000,000 houses.

THERE were 315 suicides in New York last year, against 241 in 1892.

A COMPARISON of French exports shows a great decrease in the year past.

WALTHAM'S Mayor vetoed the increase of his salary from $800 to $1500.

THE South African gold mines are increasing greatly in productiveness.

THERE have been ten murders in the little city of Ottumwa, Iowa, the past year.

ILLINOIS railroads paid dividends last year of $28,712,961, against $25,327,515 in 1892.

IT is estimated that in Great Britain there are 500,000 bicycles, and in the United States 300,000.

A BARREL of Missouri apples is worth more money than the same quantity of Florida oranges.

A CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.) man has purchased a graveyard and will sell grave lots to all comers.

A HOUSE has been opened in Chicago where poor girls may obtain board and lodging free until May.

THERE is a syndicate in Texas owning more than 3,000,000 acres, or an area larger than Delaware.

CATAMOUNTS are causing much trouble among the farmers in the Catskill Mountains, New York.

MEXICO has sold an Englishman 1,235,550 acres of land on which he will establish a colony of Hindus.

COLD weather has reduced the pressure in the natural gas fields around Celina, Ohio, and suffering is the result.

TIMBUCTOO has been occupied by French troops. The African city is the most important in western Soudan.

ONE of the exhibits at the Mid-Winter Fair is the flag that Stevens ran up and Blount hauled down at Honolulu.

SIXTY-FIVE earthquakes occurred in Mexico during the last half of 1893—most of them in the vicinity or the Colima Volcano.

KANSAS'S Court of Appeals has decided that a telegraph company is a common carrier, and comes under the Interstate Commerce law.

A FARMER near Scottsboro, Ala., was plowing when his horse fell into a subterranean cavern, and in extricating himself fatally injured the farmer.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

It Increased Nearly Eight Millions During January.

The public debt statement just issued shows that the net increase of the debt, less cash in the Treasury, during January was $7,830,064. The interest bearing debt increased $780, the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased $23,900 and the debt bearing no interest increased $1,564,729. There was a decrease in the cash balance in the Treasury during the month of $6,293,455. The interest bearing debt is $585,040,000, the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity is $1,884,630 and the debt bearing no interest is $378,217,805, a total debt of $965,142,525.

The gold reserve is $65,650,175 and the net cash balance $18,431,924, a total available balance of $84,082,099, a decrease during the month of $6,293,455. The total cash in the Treasury is $737,120,153. Government receipts from all sources during January were $24,082,738, and the expenditures $31,309,665. Receipts for the seven months of the fiscal year $175,798,183, and expenditures $220 686,478, a deficiency of $44,888,295.

Compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year the customs receipts fell off in round numbers $40,000,000 and the internal revenue receipts fell off $12,000,000. The civil and miscellaneous expenses during the same period decreased about $5,000,000, the expenditures on account of war increased $5,000,000, the expenditures on account of the navy increased $3,000,000 and on account of pensions decreased $11,000,000.

The receipts from customs at New York during January were $8,315,531, as compared with receipts of $15,291,892 in January, 1893, and $11,960,445 in January, 1892. The receipts this January were paid 17 per cent. in gold coin, as compared with 28 per cent. in gold coin in December, 59.3 per cent. in silver certificates, 11.2 per cent. in United States notes, 11.8 per cent. in Treasury notes and the remainder in silver and gold certificates. The total gold in the Treasury, coin and bullion, is $142,665,594.

OCEANS OF SEEDS.

Every Congressman Gets Thousands More Bags Than Ever Before.

More than a hundred temporary employes are now at work in the Agricultural Department at Washington engaged in the distribution of seeds to various parts of the country. There were about 9,000,000 small paper bags of seeds to be distributed this season, and two-thirds of this amount has already been disposed of. An average of 100 two-bushel bags is sent out daily, and at this rate it is expected that the work will continue for two months, though it is not usually completed before July 1. Each Congressman is receiving 3000 more paper bags of seeds this year than at any previous year.

IT is prophesied that this year will be locust year over the greater part of New Jersey. The insects generally make their appearance during the last days of May or early in June and remain about one month.

CRUSHED BY A STORM.

Two Persons Killed and Thirty Hurt in the Wreck of a Church.

A severe wind storm passed through Alabama. At Gate City services were being held at the Congregational Church by the Christian Endeavor Society. About forty persons were in attendance. They heard the timbers creak and crack, and had no time to escape. The roof was lifted off and dropped into the congregation, knocking down the sides of the building as it went. Not one of the forty persons escaped uninjured, and most of them were pinned down by the falling timbers.

The citizens rallied to the relief of the sufferers and pried them out. Mrs. R. H. Prehard, wife of the general manager of the Alabama Rolling Company, was killed outright. Tom Williams, a young man living three miles from Gate City, was badly crushed, his back having been broken. He soon died. Miss Estelle Jones was mortally hurt, her head and shoulders being crushed.

About thirty others were injured. The church was a wooden structure and was built on a hill. This, it is thought, caused the wreck.

IT is sixteen years since Nebraska had anything like so mild a winter and its people are doubtful about the securing of an ice crop.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

5 MILK AND CREAM.

Under the influence of liberal receipts and a rather light demand trade has been generally slow during the past week. At the principal milk-receiving stations $1.57 per can of 40 quarts was received for platform surplus. Exchange price 3c. per quart.

Receipts of of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,496,542
Condensed milk, gals	10,930
Cream, gals	31,310

BUTTER.

Creamery—State, best	26½	@	27
State, common to good	--	@	—
Western, firsts	24	@	25
Western, seconds	20	@	23
Western, thirds	—	@	18
State dairy—h. f., tubs and pails, extras	—	@	22
H. f., tubs and pails, firsts	20	@	21
H. f., tubs and pails, seconds	16	@	19
Welsh tubs, best lines	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, seconds	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, thirds	—	@	—
Western Im. creamery, firsts	17	@	18
W. Im. creamery, seconds	14½	@	15½
W. Im. creamery, thirds	--	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	15	@	16
W. Factory, fresh, seconds	13½	@	15
W. Factory, thirds	12½	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, large, fancy	11⅝	@	11¾
Full cream, large, choice	11¼	@	11⅜
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@	11
State Factory—Part skims, choice	9½	@	10
Part skims, fair to good	6	@	7⅛
Part skims, common	4	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	—
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	16½
Limed	11	@	12

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 80
Pea, 1893, choice	1 85	@	—
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 20	@	2 35
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal., 1893 ℔ 60 lbs	1 50	@	1 55
Green peas, bbls, ℔ bush	1 15	@	1 20

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Spitz, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Greening, ℔ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Baldwin, ℔ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ basket	8	@	12
Concord, ℔ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	7 50
Jersey, ℔ crate	1 25	@	1 60

HOPS.

State—1893, choice, ℔ lb	21½	@	22
1893, common to prime	20	@	21
1892, choice	18	@	—
1892, common to prime	14	@	18
Old odds	5	@	11

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Good to choice ℔ 100 lb	—	@	—
Clover mixed	55	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	60
Short rye	—	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls—Local	9½	@	—
Western, ℔ lb	9½	@	—
Chickens, local, ℔ lb	8	@	8½
Western, ℔ lb	7½	@	8
Roosters, old, ℔ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ℔ pair	65	@	90
Western, ℔ pair	60	@	80
Geese, Western, ℔ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ℔ pair	30	@	40

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℔ lb	9	@	12
Chickens, Phila, ℔ lb	11	@	14
State & Penn., ℔ lb	10	@	11
Western, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Fowls—St. and West, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Ducks—Western, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Near by, fancy, ℔ lb	—	@	—
Geese—Near by & Md., ℔ lb	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark ℔ doz	1 75	@	2 00
White, ℔ doz	3 25	@	3 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—State, ℔ 180 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, ℔ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Onions—Orange Co., ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Red and yellow, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 62
Eastern, white, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
L. I. & Jersey, yellow, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Squash, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Carrots, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	60	@	75
White, ℔ bbl	40	@	50
Celery, L. I., ℔ doz. bunches	—	@	—
Cauliflowers, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2 00	@	2 75
Vineland, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Parsnips ℔ bbl	1 00	@	—
Spinach, Norfolk, ℔ bbl	—	@	—

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	3 35	@	3 50
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red	65½	@	65¾
May	69	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	43¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	36½
Track mixed	34½	@	36
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	55	@	64
Seeds—Clover, ℔ 100	8 75	@	11 50
Timothy, ℔ 100	4 25	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7⅛

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	10½
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs	3 25	@	3 75
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 12½
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs	5 75	@	6 30
Dressed	6	@	8½

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 11.

Lesson Text: "God's Covenant With Abram," Gen. xvii., 1, 9— Golden Text: Gen. xv., 6— Commentary.

1. "And when Abram was ninety years old and nine, the Lord appeared to Abram and said unto him, I am the Almighty God; walk before Me and be thou perfect." It is now twenty-four years since Abram entered the land of Canaan (see chapter xii., 4), during which time Lot left him and went to dwell in Sodom, while Abram removed his tent and altar to Hebron (xiii., 12, 18.) At this time the Lord appeared and renewed the covenant. We next see Abram rescuing Lot and his goods from the four kings, and being blessed by Melchizedec he gives him tithes and is enabled to refuse the goods of Sodom. In chapter xv. the Lord comes to him again, and we have for the first time fear not, shield, reward, believe, righteousness and other words. Then follows another story of human wisdom and weakness, and a blank of thirteen years (compare xvi., 16, and xvii., 1), after which in this lesson Jehovah appears again, but with a new name—God Almighty, or El Shaddai. Almighty, or Shaddai, signifies the all sufficient One, and is suggestive of bountiful, self sacrificing love pouring itself out for others. Jehovah virtually said to Abram, You have again listened to human wisdom, wandered from Me and failed, now return and walk before Me sincerely, uprightly (see margin), for I am the powerful, all sufficient One—El Shaddai—and in Me alone you will find all your need

2. "And I will make my convenant between Me and thee and will multiply thee exceedingly." Thirteen times do we find the word "covenant" in this chapter and once in xv., 18, making a full twice seven, God's perfect number. Nine times He says "My covenant," emphasizing the fact that it is all of Him. He is the author and finisher of it, and it cannot fail. The time will surely come when, notwithstanding all their wanderings, He will yet give them repentance and remission of sins and will perform the truth to Jacob and mercy to Abraham which He has sworn from the days of old (Acts v., 31; Zech. xii., 10; xiii., 1; Mic. vii., 20).

3. "And Abram fell on his face, and God talked with him, saying." This position is suggestive of weakness, unworthiness, nothingness, on the part of Abram, but of worship and adoration toward God. When Jesus appeared to John on Patmos John fell at His feet as dead. So, also Daniel, when he saw the glory of the Lord, fell on the ground, with his face toward the ground (Rev. i., 17; Dan. x., 9). Isaiah said, "Woe is me, for I am undone," and Job said, "I abhor myself" (Isa. vi., 5; Job xlii., 6). A sight of the Lord and His beauty and holiness delivers us from saying or thinking anything more about ourselves, and enables us to glory only in the Lord.

4. "As for Me, behold, My covenant is with thee, and thou shalt be a father of many Nations." The details of the covenant are more fully unfolded with every new statement of it. First, God would make of him a great Nation, then they should be as numerous as the dust of the earth, then as the stars of heaven, then they should have great substance, but now he is to become a multitude of Nations (see margin). Whatever fulfillment of this there was in the descendants of Ishmael and of the sons of Keturah there is doubtless a fulfillment to be manifested in the coming ages. We do well to hold fast the promise and wait with expectation. He will do exceeding abundantly above all our thinking.

5. "Neither shall thy name any more be called Abram, but thy name shall be Abraham, for a father of many Nations have I made thee." Some of the scholars may not know that the part of the name which signifies "father" is the first two letters Ab. The addition to his name is most suggestive. The new consonant added is H, which is the principal letter in God's great name—Jehovah (J H V H)—so that it appears as if God breathed Himself into Abram. The only place the name Almighty is found in the New Testament outside of Revelation is in connection with the promise "I will dwell in them and walk in them," and is conditioned upon complete separation from all unbelief and uncleanness (II Cor. vi., 16-18).

6. "And I will make thee exceeding fruitful, and I will make Nations of thee, and kings shall come out of thee." The new feature here is the last clause concerning kings. Inasmuch as all in Christ are children of Abraham, and all in Christ are kings and priests unto God and shall reign on the earth, we shall certainly see a fulfillment in the coming kingdom (Gal. iii., 29; Rev. v., 9, 10; Luke xix., 17). As to fruitfulness, some of the last words of Jesus are concerning the much fruit that glorifies God and how we may bear it (see John xv.), and the secret of it is even in this lesson, our emptiness, and God in us the all sufficient one. Read also Rom. vii., 4.

7. "And I will establish My covenant between Me and thee, and thy seed after thee in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be a good unto thee and to thy seed after thee." The everlasting covenant is mentioned again in verse 19 in connection with Isaac, the promised seed, type of Christ, the true seed, who is also son of Abraham (Gal. iii., 16; Math. i., 1), and son of David, in and through whom all the promises shall be literally fulfilled and all mysteries made clear as noonday.

8. "And I will give unto thee and to thy seed after thee the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan for an everlasting possession, and I will be their God." As to the breadth of the land see chapter xv., 18, and notice that it reaches to the Euphrates. That it shall be theirs forever, although they have as yet been longer out of it than in it, the prophets abundantly testify. Among the plainest statements see Ezek. xxxvii., 21, 22; Amos ix., 15; Jer. xxxi., 38-40, and listen to these wonderful words of Jer. xxxii., 41, "I will plant them in this land assuredly with My whole heart and with My whole soul." Whoever can doubt that it shall be so is surely worthy of the name of infidel.

9. "And God said unto Abraham, thou shalt keep My covenant, therefore, thou and thy seed after thee in their generations." Then follows an account of that which they were to keep, even the right of circumcision, as a token of the covenant. The bow in the cloud did not make the covenant with Noah any more sure, but was the visible token that there was such a covenant. Circumcision did not make Abraham more righteous (Rom. iv., 11) nor the covenant more sure, but was the outward sign that all such were included in the covenant which was before established. Its true significance is seen in Deut. xxx., 6; Jer. iv., 4; Col. ii., 11, Gal. vi., 15.—Lesson Helper.

Ten Thousand People Dead.

Additional advices by the steamer Bold, from China, announces the complete annihilation by earthquake of the town of Kuchan, Persia. Ten thousand corpses had been recovered to date. The once important and beautiful city of 20,000 people is now only a scene of death, desolation and terror. Fifty thousand cattle were destroyed at the same time.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE lawless element in the Pennsylvania mining regions were partially held in check by a strong force of deputy sheriffs.

A SEVERE snowstorm prevailed along the New England coast.

SECRETARY CARLISLE had a conference with bankers and financial men in regard to the new bond issue.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND unemployed workingmen met in Madison Square Garden, New York City, and adopted resolutions urging the State and city governments to provide work.

LEMUEL ELY QUIGG (Republican) and Isidor Straus (Democrat) were elected to Congress from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Districts in New York City.

THERE was a severe snowstorm, with high winds, all over New England and New York State; a gale did damage in New Jersey.

WILLIAM BRUNNER, a manufacturer, jumped or was thrown from the Washington Bridge, New York City, and was instantly killed.

JOHN Y. MCKANE and twenty-three other officials of Gravesend, N. Y., including all the police justices, have been indicted for conspiracy against the election laws.

South and West.

F. J. SHARP, an engineer, shot Miss Kitty Klees in Tiffin, Ohio, and wounded her fatally. Then he took his own life.

ONE THOUSAND saloons in Chicago, Ill., have closed for want of customers.

JOHN B. JOHNSON, a ranchman living near Compton, Cal., shot and killed his son George, and the boy killed him before his wound proved fatal. The only eyewitness to the tragedy was a ten-year-old son and brother.

THE boiler in the mill of J. N. Mercer at Crow Hickman, Ky., exploded and five men were killed and one severely wounded. The explosion was caused by running cold water into the boiler.

CHARLES DREHER killed Miss Bertha Huneke in St. Louis, Mo. She would not marry him.

A GANG of ruffians made an attack upon the private car of Mrs. Leland Stanford at Vina, Cal.

A LONG-STANDING quarrel between Patrolman Bacon and Louis Arado was renewed in a saloon at Chicago, Ill. Policeman Charles Arado joined his brother in the fight and was shot and killed by Bacon.

A BREAK in the levee at Sacramento, Cal., caused the inundation of about 500 acres of the finest land, some of it being hop lands. It is valued at $600 an acre. All of this will be covered with "slickens," washings from the mines in the mountains, and thus be rendered valueless.

THE Kentucky Legislature adopted a resolution instructing Senators Blackburn and Lindsay to vote to reject the nomination of Peckham to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

SMALLPOX epidemics have broken out in Council Bluffs and New Hampton, Iowa.

M. L. KNAPP went into the office of Dr. W. H. Fitch, a prominent and wealthy physician of Rockford, Ill., and shoving a revolver into his face, forced him to sign $3200 worth of notes.

Washington.

THE President made the following nominations: Thomas Moonlight, of Kansas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia. Consuls—Edgar Battle, of Texas, at Acapulco, Mexico; Louis Bruhl, of Texas, at Catania, Italy; Frank W. Roberts, of Maine, at Nogales, Mexico.

THE reply of President Dole, of Hawaii, to Minister Willis's demand for more specific charges has been received in Washington.

THE Senate Committee on the Judiciary postponed action on the Peckham nomination for a week.

JUDGE COX, of the District Court, refused to issue an injunction asked for by Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, restraining Secretary Carlisle from issuing bonds.

THE Bell telephone patent has expired, and up-to-date instruments are already on sale at $2.50 each.

THE President sent to the Senate the name of Thomas E. Ferguson, of Maryland, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL THOMAS has decided that letter carriers are exempt from militia duty.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland gave the annual official dinner to the Justices of the Supreme Court and other guests.

SECRETARY HERBERT sent a dispatch to Admiral Benham, approving his course at Rio, Brazil.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S bond issue is a success. New York subscribed more than $45,000,000. The Secretary received subscriptions for nearly $60,000,000 bonds.

Foreign.

THE Brazilian insurgents captured Bom Jesus Island in Rio Harbor; twenty-five men were killed and many wounded.

THE Swedish bark Wilhelm, bound with a cargo of coal for Alicante, has been wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, England. The captain of the bark and five of her crew were drowned.

THE outrage at the American Legation quarters in Rome, Italy, is believed to have been aimed at Minister Potter personally.

RUSSIA has yielded to England in the Pamir dispute.

THE Federal troops have crushed the insurrection in the northern part of Mexico after eleven hours' fighting. The insurgents lost thirty men killed and the Federal troops seven killed.

PRIME MINISTER GLADSTONE denied a statement published in London that he intended to resign immediately, but said that his age and failing sight and hearing might compel him to retire from office at any moment.

FOUR sailors of the American fishing schooner Gertie E. Foster were drowned by the stranding of that vessel at Liverpool, Novia Scotia. The schooner went to pieces.

ANTI-TOBACCO monopoly riots have taken place in Bogota, the capital of the republic of Colombia. Seven thousand men attacked the Government offices and were charged by the troops. Many were killed.

OVER a thousand deaths from measles have occurred on the Tonga Islands.

JOHN S. SARGENT, the painter, who has been made an Associate of the British Royal Academy, is a cosmopolitan in more senses than one. He is of American parentage, was born in Italy, reared in France and is an Englishman by adoption. Little wonder that in art he should be an impressionist.

THE commission of experts appointed by the United States Treasury Department has recommended the construction of new steel vaults of the most modern design and construction.

LATER NEWS.

EMMA L. BORDEN, of Fall River, has divided the estate of her murdered father with her sister and filed the final papers with the Probate Court in New Bedford, Mass.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Doane was celebrated at Albany, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Hall was consecrated Bishop of Vermont at Burlington.

MR. AND MRS. BUSH, a young married couple, were found in their bed riddled with bullets in Birmingham, Ala. The assassin is unknown.

JUDGE GARY, in Chicago, has reversed a decision because of the way the witnesses were treated by the successful lawyers.

LEE SING, a Chinaman, was hanged at the State prison, San Quentin, Cal. His crime was the murder of a Chinese during the highbinder war.

THE State Bank Tax Repeal bill has been beaten in committee.

ALL of the foreign naval commanders at Rio, Brazil, except the American, have advised their Governments to recognize the insurgents as belligerents.

EX-KING BEHANZIN, deserted by his people, who have chosen a new King, has surrendered to the French forces in Dahomey.

THE accounts of Cashier W. D. Lohmann, of the Excise Department in Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been missing since January 27, are crooked and he is apparently a defaulter to the extent of nearly $20,000.

CLIFFORD THOMPSON cut his father's throat in self-defense in Columbus, Ga.

THE young squaw of Kid, the Apache outlaw, was killed by a prospector in Arizona.

AS John Allen, a wealthy young farmer, was riding to his home at Riverside, Ala., he was waylaid and murdered by Eli and Fonso Robinson, colored.

THE President appointed Gwynn R. Hancock and George S. Dandy, Jr., as cadets at large to the United States Military Academy. Mr. Hancock is the son of the late Russell Hancock, of Mississippi, and a grandson of the late General Winfield S. Hancock. Mr. Dandy is from Omaha, and is the son of General George S. Dandy, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army.

BRAZILIANS continue to fight fiercely, while attempts to bring about a settlement of the war are being made.

MESSAGE ON HAWAII.

More Correspondence Sent to Congress by the President.

The President sent in a short message to Congress about Hawaiian matters.

He transmitted a letter received from Minister Willis in reference to the reply of President Dole to Mr Willis's request for specific answers to what Mr. Cleveland termed Mr. Dole's "most extraordinary" document.

In forwarding the letter to the President Secretary Gresham says that dispatches 25, 26 and 27, received from Mr. Willis, are not inclosed. They relate solely to routine legation matters and the Minister's accounts. The letter of Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham follows:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
"Honolulu, H. I., January 12, 1893.
"Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State.

"Sir—On yesterday, at 6.30 p. m., I received the Hon. S. B. Dole's answer to my letter of January 1, requesting him, 'at his earliest convenience,' to give me the specifications contained in a prior letter. His answer is about fifty pages of closely-written official paper, and has been delivered to me too late to either copy or reply to in time for the steamer leaving at 2 a. m. to-day.

"There is one extract, however, to which I think your attention should be called, wherein it is stated 'this Government has been and now is subjected to the necessity of increased watchfulness, and large additional expense, which but for such attitude, would have been unnecessary.'

"The emphasis above is mine. In a previous letter of December 27th Minister Dole had stated that 'the Government officers have been placed and still continue in a condition of defense and preparation for siege, and the community has been put into a state of mind bordering on terrorism.' The emphasis above is mine. Some portions of the letters from which these extracts are made confirm the above statements, while others seem to negative them. With this explanation I submit them for your consideration.

"The next steamer leaves here February 3d, which would place you in possession of Mr. Dole's letter and my purposed reply thereto about February 18th. Very respectfully, ALBERT S. WILLIS."

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House Mr. Catchings brought in a special order for the consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions.

Mexico Lays Claim to Islands.

A movement is on foot in Mexico to annex a portion of what is commonly considered to be Southern California. It is claimed that the relinquishment of the Californian archipelago off the coast of Southern California has never been made either by Spain or Mexico to the United States, and that the islands comprising it very properly are Mexican soil. The three islands to which the claim is made in particular are those of Santa Catarina, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz. A committee has been appointed at the instigation of the Geographical and Statistical Association of Mexico to push the claims of the Republic of Mexico to possession of these islands. The claim is made that on the transfer of California to the United States these islands were not included.

Corea and the Seals.

Corea is said to have joined with the Nations that have come into agreement as to regulations for the protection of seal life. This is a great satisfaction to the United States Government, as much was to be feared from Corea holding out against the agreement, leaving it open to depredators to use her flag. Russia, Japan and Corea are now in agreement with the United States and Great Britain in the protection of seal life. Probably the efforts of Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote will next be directed toward securing the acquiescence of China.

ARGENTINE has imported over 1000 new reapers and threshers, mostly from the United States, for her coming wheat harvest.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

CROQUETTES.

Chop and clean the parts of a fowl or piece of meat, moisten with butter and flour mixed to a smooth paste. Add a very little chopped onion. Put the whole with pepper and salt in a stew pan over the fire. Add a little broth or boiled cream. Stir well and as the mixture heats stir in rapidly the yolks of two or three eggs. Let it remain on the stove a few minutes longer. Then let it cool, divide it into small pieces, form into egg shapes, roll in bread crumbs and fry a delicate brown.—[New York World.

BEEFSTEAK AND KIDNEY PIE.

Have about two pounds of beef, the under cut of the round, or from the cheaper parts near the neck; cut into pieces three inches long and not quite so broad. For this cut one and a half beef kidneys into small pieces and stew slowly for an hour; when cold, arrange the meat and kidneys in layers, with seasoning of salt and pepper, dusting flour on each layer as it goes in; fill the dish sufficiently to support the crust. Cover with a short crust. Border the pie dish with the paste, brush over with a little water and put on the top, press down the edges, brush over with the beaten yolk of an egg, make a hole in the top and bake in a not too hot oven for about an hour; if the crust is likely to burn, cover with paper.—[Yankee Blade.

RAISED WAFFLES.

Scald one and three-quarter cups of milk, add half a teaspoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of butter. When lukewarm add one-quarter of a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in one-quarter of a cup of lukewarm water. Add two whole eggs, well beaten, or the yolks of three or four. Pour this liquid mixture gradually into one pint of bread flour, beating all the time and continue beating from five to ten minutes. This batter should be mixed late at night and stirred down the first thing in the morning lest it should sour. Be careful not to leave it in too warm a place over night and remember that it will rise a second time rather quickly in the warm kitchen. If no eggs are used this waffle will still be very good, although they are more liable to stick to waffle iron. The addition of a teaspoonful of sugar to the latter will make them brown quicker, if they are desired darker in color. To bake them, heat the waffle iron over a clear fire; it cannot be turned on top of the range. Grease thoroughly with fresh lard, turning the iron that both sides may be equally heated and greased. Pour in sufficient batter to cover the iron and shut the upper side directly down, that the waffle may be kept in good shape. Bake about two minutes on each side, remove to a hot plate and serve with sugar and butter, with maple syrup or lemon juice.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained part in buttermilk and then put the articles in the sun.

Jute is reproduced in designs and colors of the French drapery silks and is pretty for bedroom furniture and hangings.

Use kerosene for blood stains. Wash colored cottons and linens as quickly as possible, dry in the shade, and take off the line as soon as dry

It is a physician's suggestion that persons meeting on a street corner should move on for their chat, avoiding emanations from the sewer openings usually found there.

Never sun feather beds or pillows. Air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the feathers a rancid smell.

No matter what cleansing agent you use, never allow clothes to soak more than half an hour. No one thing makes white linen look worse than soaking over night.

"Chestnut sandwiches" are a seasonable novelty to serve at informal afternoon receptions. The nuts should be boiled until soft, then peeled and rubbed through a fine wire sieve, the paste thus obtained being spread between small oblongs or triangles of bread.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

An electric motor runs a gatling gun.

A new storage-battery street-railway line has been inaugurated in Paris, running from the Bastille.

Tokio, Japan, has followed the example of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, and constructed an electric railroad.

Local telegrams are now being transmitted through pneumatic tubes in most of the principal cities of Great Britain.

Clean coke is by many considered better than charcoal for heating fine steel to forge or harden, because it makes a more even fire.

To make 1,000 feet of illuminating gas, eight pounds of coal, costing two cents, and four gallons of naptha, costing twelve cents, are required.

A vegetarian paper is printed in Berlin on paper described as "purely vegetarian" of a light green color, the dye used being derived from plants.

There are eighty-six fish hatcheries in North America, sixty-six of them in the United States. Last year they produced more than one billion young fish.

In a Berlin medical paper Dr. Lazarus describes a case of cholera contracted in a hospital by an assistant physician who was making experiments with the bacilli. He recovered.

Professor Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has been grappling with ærial locomotion in Nova Scotia, and, like all other experimenters in that science, he is very hopeful of success.

John Chapman, M. D., of Paris, claims to have been remarkably successful in the treatment of cholera by applications of cold or heat along the spinal regions—cold being applied during any of the different degrees of collapse, and heat when necessary to lessen the force of reaction.

It is maintained very stoutly by expert electricians that the storage battery is, after all a success for commercial work; that the new processes for manufacturing them have cheapened their cost, and that in train lighting they are especially efficient and economical. It is estimated that $85 per horse power is the annual cost of the accumulator.

At the congress of hygiene in London, and at the diocesan conference in the same city it was urged that early marriages are so great an evil that some sort of reform in the marriage laws is necessary. Investigation showed that the healthy children are those of mothers between 20 and 30, and of fathers between 30 and 40. Where either husband or wife is under 20 the offspring proved generally weakly.

"While the principle of seeing by electricity at a distance," says Professor A. Graham Bell, "is the same as that applied in the telephone, yet it will be very much more difficult to construct such an apparatus, owing to the immensely greater rapidity with which the vibrations of light take place when compared with the vibrations of sound. It is merely a question, however, of finding a diaphragm which will be sufficiently sensitive to receive these vibrations and produce the corresponding vibrations."

Making Close Observers.

A novel method of cultivating the faculty of observation in children has been introduced by a teacher in an uptown kindergarten. She tells her pupils that she is about to have a call from some one who will remain only three minutes, that no one must directly stare at him, but that the pupil who gives the best description of him after his departure, will receive a prize. The other day her father, a Grand Army veteran in uniform, performed the part of caller, and some of the personal descriptions after he had bowed himself out denoted unusually quick and accurate attention to detail. One boy had counted all his buttons, and gave the number correctly; another noticed an almost invisible scar on his face, and various others gave details of the color and shape of the beard, hair, and uniform. The one who received the prize was a little girl, who declared he had "an expression on his face."—[Portland (Me.) Argus.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

H. S. Smelker is putting up some ice of fair quality.

Miss Cora Fields was the guest of friends in Newton Hamilton on Saturday last.

James Y. Appleby, of this place, has been drawn as juryman for the coming term of court.

The slippery pavements in this place are the cause of considerable annoyance to pedestrians.

The merry jingle of sleigh bells, a few days last week, reminded us that we are in the midst of winter.

On Monday morning last the thermometer registered 9 degrees, which is the lowest point yet touched here this winter.

The young ladies of the Presbyterian church held a festival at the residence of the pastor of the church, Rev. D. H. Campbell, on Saturday evening last.

The protracted services in the M. E. church, in this place, are likely to be discontinued after this week. The meeting began on New Year's evening.

Chas. B. Thompson, of this place, who has held a responsible position in the first national bank, of Bedford, Pa., for several years past, has resigned and after spending several weeks resting, will start for Colorado, where he expects to reside in the future.

CASSVILLE.

County treasurer Green and son are at home over Sabbath.

A number of our people attended the revival service at Bowman's on Sunday evening, in charge of G. E. Taylor.

Rev. S. W. Gehrett, of Philadelphia, sent $5.00 to the subscription for Lutheran church; Mrs. John Gehrett, and Mrs. Haffley each $2.50.

The members of the W. C. T. U. have completed their scrap books and marked Bibles and their hearts were cheered by a good brother taking them to the railroad free of charge.

The collection baskets in the M. E. church have been improved by a handsome lining, the work of Miss Emrett Clarkson. We hope Alexander the coppersmith, will do them no harm.

Visitors last week were: Geo. H. Henderson, of Philadelphia; T. R. Henderson, of Saltillo; Charles Evans, Eagle Foundry; Dr. Heaton, Entriken; Miles Shenefelt, Hawn's; B. F. Mierly, Calvin.

Rev. Shaulis conducted the re-opening service of the Lutheran church on Sunday morning. The weather was unfavorable but a large part of the indebtedness was raised. Service every night during this week.

TROUGH CREEK.

A. W. Wright is still taking orders for fruit and ornamental trees.

Union township is said to have the best corps of teachers that it has had for years.

Three new barns are booked for this valley the coming season. L. W. Pheasant, C. W. Steel and Hezekiah David.

Quite a number of logs have been hauled to the Denny & Trimble mill since the snow and many more will be if the snow lays.

I am informed that the trustees of the Calvin church decided last week that they would build the tower, providing $150 is raised in 30 days.

The groundhog is up to time with his weather arrangements and the persons who have hauling to do are rejoicing over his promptness.

February, although the shortest month of the year, has given birth to a great many good men and a great many persons who can only celebrate their birthday once in four years.

M. R. Erenneman, on account of his son Albert changing his mind in regard to going to Alabama, has given up going for the present. We feel sorry for Mr. B.'s disappointment, but glad to have him remain with us, as he is a good citizen.

Harmony chapel, the second oldest church in Trough Creek valley, has been remodeled outside aud inside and those who have been in it inform me that it is well finished. It will be reopened, "no Providential interference," on Sunday, the 18th. Come and see it.

J. F. Brenneman and Charles Pheasant are negotiating for the strangest looking creature that I have ever seen, and if they succeed in getting it they will certainly have a fortune if they handle it right. I venture that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred looking at it would ask the first one they would speak to that had seen it, what is it anyhow. I venture that if they get it, it will be the greatest curiosity ever brought to Trough Creek.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Lizzie Sloan, of Union township, spent several days here last week.

Mrs. *W*illiam Carothers is suffering intensely from a relapse of the grippe.

Mr. Leiby, the barber, who has been seriously ill for some time, is able for duty again.

Mabel Ritter, a little child 4 years of age, has been paralyzed with rheumatism for some time past. She is better at present writing.

Leonard Stell is having lumber hauled and expects to build a new house soon on the foundation of the one that was burned last 4th of July.

The Rupert family, whose illness we have mentioned before, not being able to attend to household duties will dispose of their live stock next Friday at public sale.

A number of our young people indulged in a sledding party last Friday evening. They went to Allensville and were royally entertained by friends till rather a late hour. They report having a good time and enjoyed (?) the trip home especially.

BEAVERTOWN.

The jingle of the "merry bells" is heard once more.

A. G. Anderson sold his farm in this valley and purchased another in Wells' valley. He will vacate his old home sometime in March.

A typographical error appeared in the Beavertown items of last week. It made me say that the Chicago people were guests of "Samuel Taylor." It should have been Samuel Saylor.

The Christian Endeavor at this place, though persecuted, still lives. They have taken another advanced step. About fifty copies of "Pentecostal Hymns" has been purchased for the use of the society.

A spelling bee was held at the Cherry Grove school house on Tuesday evening of last week. Notwithstanding the weather being inclement, there was a fair turn out. The exercise was in charge of the teacher, Miss Nora Stine, and was a success, so they inform me.

The Republican primary for Todd township was held at the Grange hall on the 31st ult. The following were nominated; Judge of election, F. Crouse; inspector, P. L. Rickabaugh; shool directors, J. A. Cook and Ephraim Horton; tax collector, O. H. McClain; auditor, Geo. Emory Taylor; supervisors, D. A. Griffith and —— Edwards. This is a good ticket and one that the voters of Todd township should rally around.

SALTILLO.

Sleighing is not very good.

The little son of Wm. Faulkender is quite sick from the effects of croup.

Miss Edith Shaver, of Robertsdale, is visiting her friend, Miss Lucy Uttley.

Mr. Steele, the mercantlle appraiser, was at Saltillo last week in his official capacity.

It is said T. L. Uttley is improving slowly and is able to sit on a chair for a short time.

The thermometer registers below zero, and as the boy says, and appears to be getting lower.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church was begun last Sunday night, and a bountiful harvest of souls is prayed for. It is so necessary that all should prepare to meet their God.

The P. O. S. of A. entertainment was gotten up by John E. Giffin, assisted by Prof. Rosenberry, D. E. McClain and wife, Prof. D. R. Giffin and wife, and the Misses Minnie Stake, Orlena Henderson, Hattie Cornelius, Alice Barber, Lillie Kough, Ella Grove, Myrtie Kimmel, Vassa Giffin, and Messrs. C. H. Drake, S. W. Kimmel, Edward M. Greene, W. E. Faulkender, John Kimmel and Russell Smyers, together with a full chorus of school girls and boys. The music was furnished by Profs. McCarthy, Book and Coder, assisted by Mrs. Florence Giffin, with organ accompaniment. Rev. L. D. Ott opened the entertainment on Saturday night by making a short patriotic address, which was well received. Congress of Nations was well worth the price of admission, and it was refreshing to hear Uncle Sam make the representatives from England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy feel their insignificance as compared to the broad domain presided over by him who, after hearing their claims set forth to representation, made them feel that Uncle Sam was a "mighty man," and while he was glad to have all loyal foreigners come to the shores of America and become naturalized citizens, with no further love for kings or queens, he did oppose the emigration of anarchists, convicts and outcasts from foreign climes coming to our shores and daring to oppose our laws and menace our common school system. The characters and costumes were so well gotten up that they could not have been improved upon. It is well "France" was married, for he was just "stunning" in fine appearance and dress. The tableaux, "Good Night," was so full of innocence and beauty that it must have touched the hearts of all present. A little child lay on its snowy cot with one foot outside the sheet, and a child somewhat larger was kneeling by the bedside with clasped hands and upturned brow. The effect was pure and innocent and caused a prolonged encore. The entertainment was a succes in every particular and would have done credit to professional talent, although there was only home talent used. All did so well that a repetition of the play was requested by a great many in the audience at the close of the last night's performance. It was decided to repeat the entertainment at some time in the near future.

*W*ill Connor don't look at people—its a boy.

Our schools are doing good work. we have been looking for county superintendent Rudy but we have failed to see him yet.

Local politics is at a very high ebb. More fuss is being made in this important borough than is generally made in a county campaign.

It is said that A. K. Greene was made pay about $8 for cutting a branch off from his own grape vine. It certainly must have been of a very valuable variety.

A great deal has been said recently about the disgraceful fighting that has been indulged in on the way home from Fairview. We wish to say in justice to the boys, that they were not wholly to blame nor was bad whiskey, as It is often the case, but women seem to have been at the foundation of two of the fights.

John P. Wagner, an old and respected citizen of this community, died on Thursday morning from the effect of poisoned blood. Mr. Wagner was aged about 51 years. He leaves three sons all of whom are in their teens. He was a consistent member of the U. B. church and was always held in high esteem by his acquaintances for truth and honesty. His remains were interred on Friday in the Shore cemetery.

CALVIN DISTRICT.

Rev. Stine preached an able sermon on Sunday from Mark 12, 41-42.

The Calvin drum corps contemplates holding a festival on the 22d inst.

J. C. and Miss Linie Gosnell attended the dedication at Marklesburg on Sunday.

Mrs. Joseph Melcher, who has been quite ill is somewhat improved at this writing.

W. L. Gosnell, who has been laid up with grip for several weeks, is able to be about again.

Geo. Roland and family and A. L. Shore and wife, of Huntingdon, visited at Joseph P. Curfman's on Saturday.

The M. E. congregation at Calvin intend to erect a steeple to their church, which will be quite an addition to the same.

On last Friday while Dr. Spangler was visiting some of his patients in the valley and traveling over a portion of the road that was drifted his sleigh upset, the horse became unmanageable and tore loose from the sleigh, and run about two miles before being caught. The Dr. was hurt some but how bad we have not learned.

CALVIN.

Henry Query is again housed with that old plague, rheumatics.

Isaiah Oakman, of Huntingdon, was a visitor hereaways last week.

Mrs. Jesse Smith was taken ill last Saturday. She had a slight hemorrhage.

Jas. D. Quarry, of Hare's valley, was in our vale last Saturday on a buslness trip.

D. K. Coder and wife attended the P. O. S. of A. entertainment at Saltillo last week.

Miss Fannie Oakman, who has been ill for some time, is very much improved at this writing.

Mrs. B. F. Mierley, who has been visiting in Huntingdon the past two weeks, returned home last week.

Jas. Pincher has rented John Plummer's farm in Todd township, near Newburg, and will move there next Spring.

Mrs. Isaac Zimmerman, of Bellwood, who has spent three or four weeks visiting friends here, returned to her home last week.

We understand that Rev. Ott, of the U. B. church, will commence a series of meetings in Otterbein, commencing on the 11th inst.

The trustees have decided to build a steeple and otherwise repair the M. E. church at this place, work to commence as soon as a sufficient amount of funds can be raised.

Rev. R. H. Stine will commence his revival services in the M. E. church on Sunday night, the 11th inst., at 7 P. M. Preaching service every night during the week, communion service following the service on Sunday, the 18th, at 10.30 A. M. This will be Rev. Stine's last service here for this conference year.

Charles H. Miller, of Selma, Cal., is visiting in this vicinity. Mr. Miller was cared for in the home of Daniel Bumgardner in his boyhood days. It has been twenty-six years since he left this valley. During that time many changes have taken place and no one sees them more than one who has been absent for a quarter of a century.

W. F. Stitt, teacher of our school, has organized the school into a literary society. Last Friday afternoon was their first effort. Subject for discussion—"Resolved, That Country Schools are Better than City Schools." We were not present to hear the speeches pro and con, but learn from the judges that the speakers did remarkably well, and that nearly all the school took part in the discussion. Of course the judges decided in the affirmative, as one had expressed himself before the debate in that direction. Mr. Stitt is doing a good work in our school this winter.

Your correspondent came into possession a few days ago of an old account book bearing date of 1805-6. The book was Elijah Corbin's and the following inscription is plainly written on the fly leaf: "Elijah Corbin is my name, America is my nation. 'Alas.' The forest is my dwelling place, and Christ is my Salvation. 1805." We also give you some of the contents of the book:

1806. July 14th. John Parish, Dr.

		£.	S.	D.
To three B. Buckwheat,		0	10	6
July 25 " one p'k	"	0	00	11
" 26 " two bu.	"	0	7	0
Aug 5 " two bu.	"	0	7	0
" 6 " half bu.	"	0	1	9
Sept 12 " two bu.	"	0	7	0
" 20 " two bu.	"	0	7	0

From the index we find the following list: Zachariah Loveall, William Johnston, Edward Scoven, George Swigers, Benjamin Long, Daniel Smith, Moses Crawford, David Bumgardner, Daniel Faver, Daniel Gosnell, Joshua Chilcote, John Shaw, James and Nicholas Chilcote, Frederick Rope, Wm. Cross, Wm. Ginkins, Moses Star, Matthew Morrison, Tush Clark, Elijah Hall.

ROBERTSDALE.

Mrs. Mary McFarland, of Mt. Union, spent last week with H. R. Shearer's in this place.

A. L. Stuck, of Painterville, spent last week with his sister, Mrs. L. H. Rauch.

Rev. N. H. McDonald, pastor of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Finney, of Orbisonia, conducted special services in the Presbyterian church in this place last week.

Adam Black, of Broad Top City, who furnishes mine supplies and who has been largely engaged in the lumber business, will suspend on account of scarcity of orders. This is another misfortune to the working class in this region as he gave employment to a large number of men.

PAGE.

Ice houses are being filled.

Mrs. S. P. Pheasant is suffering from neuralgia.

A protracted meeting is in progress at Bowman's chapel.

Candidates for local offices are looking up their interests.

Reuben Chilcoat drove to Sherman school house a few days ago for the two-fold purpose of visiting the school and taking the pupils from down the valley home. *W*hile in the school house his horses broke loose and went home at full speed.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you,

J. G. Gillam.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail.

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,
Huntingdon, - Pa.

Go To

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., February 7, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—The ground hog saw his shadow.

—Henry Ripple, of Mount Union, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—Albert H. Stever spent a portion of last week among friends at Altoona.

—Miss Gertie McDonald, of Altoona, is visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Newton Carothers, of Mill Creek, paid us a brief call while in town last Monday.

—Andrew Cresswell yesterday moved into one of Miles Quarry's houses on Grant street.

—William H. Laird, of Petersburg, died last Friday afternoon. He leaves a wife and two children.

—Mrs. Theodore Kelley and family returned home last Friday from a week's visit to friends at Huntingdon.

—H. E. Dell has returned from Rees Tannery, West Virginia, and thinks he will remain in the Keystone state.

—D. M. Cowher had a force at work yesterday cutting ice on the river. The quality is fair and is better than none.

—George H. Henderson, of Philadelphia, was in town last Friday on his way home from a visit to his parents at Cassville.

—Mrs. James E. McDonald has been seriously ill for near two months and at this writing her condition is not improved.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.

H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Hon. J. J. Cromer, of Fort Littleton, is suffering from a complication of physical ailments and a few days ago was taken to Philadelphia for treatment.

—A report reached here yesterday afternoon to the effect that Lawrence O. Kelley, better known as "Barney the blacksmith," died yesterday morning at the residence of John Moyer, Cassville, of pneumonia.

—Enzer Chilcoat, who for the past two years has been living in West Virginia, is removing his family to his farm in Union township. His son-in-law, Jno. L. McDonald, will also remove from West Virginia to Mapleton.

—Frank Spanogle, who has been operating near New Haven, Connecticut, for several months past, is visiting his parenrs in this place. He will leave in a few days to take charge of an office near Buffalo, New York.

—Benjamin Heffner, of Walker township, died last Friday morning of a complication of diseases. He was aged 73 years, 1 month and 27 days. Deceased was an elder in the Reformed church and was a highly respected citizen.

—The Newport *News* of last week says: "A. J. Miller, of Mount Union; will become proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Bloomfield, April first." In conversation with Mr. Miller last Friday evening he denies the truth of the above statement.

—F. G. Hobson, esq., of Norristown, state president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, will be in Huntingdon, Saturday, February 17th. The Camp at that place will give him a reception. All members of the order in this county are invited to be present.

—Amos Moore, a track hand on subdivision No. 37, is accused of assuming a patrician role since Monday morning among his fellow workmen. It's all on account of the arrival of a big boy at his house on that morning. Tuesday morning Jacob Turnbaugh gave a reception to a like guest.

—The necessary water rights having been secured, the proposed soldiers' orphan industrial training school will be located at Scotland, Franklin county. The land comprises 100 acres, is owned by a brother of Judge John Stewart, of Chambersburg, and the price is $12,000. The building and ground is to not exceed $150,000.

—Charles Utes, of Orbisonia, has leased W. H. Mounts' blacksmith shop in this place and took charge thereof last week. He has moved into one of Mrs. J. D. Sloan's houses. Mr. Utes seems like a very fine man and is very attentive to business. Our former blacksmith, E. S. Benny, has removed to McVeytown.

—During the past week there has been reasonably good sledding in this portion of the state. Snow fell nearly all day Sunday and Monday morning the thermometer registered two degrees above zero. The ice men would welcome a few days of freezing weather but the strength of the sun yesterday afternoon made them look somewhat blue.

—The following concerning our friend R. F. Mosser, of Tod township, we find in the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit*, of 26th ult; "Robert F. Mosser, a miller from Huntingdon county, was attacked by some persons last night, in the vicinity of W. M. R. R. grain elevator, and was robbed of his pocket-book containing $37 or $42, the exact amount not being known by Mosser. The money was taken from the book and the latter was thrown into the yard of Dr. G. F. Platt's residence. Mr. Mosser was badly hurt about the face in his efforts to prevent the theft of his pocket-book and to day his face is covered in several places with plasters. He has given a good description of the parties who attacked him and it is very probable they will soon be arrested."

Mrs. Mary M. Chilcott.

Mrs. Mary Chilcott, wife of William T. Chilcott, died at her home in Holmwood township, Jewell county, Kansas, Saturday, Jauuary 27th. Deceased was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Smith, of Trough Creek valley and was born January 18, 1846, hence was at the time of her death aged 48 years and 9 days. August 20, 1868, she was married to W. T. Chilcott at the home of her parents. She and her husband commenced the battle of life at the foot of the ladder as to worldly possessions, but rich in love and confidence in each other's faithfulness, which has never ceased, and for over twenty-five years she has stood firm by his side battling with life's cares. She had nine brothers and three sisters. Her father, one sister,—mother of the editor of the ITEM—and two brothers have preceded her to her eternal home. Two brothers served in the Union army, one being killed at the battle of the wilderness, the other one was present at her funeral. She lived in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1879, when with her family, they removed to Kansas and settled in Jewell county where they have since resided. She was converted at the age of 16, joined the Methodist church, of which she remained an active member all through life. She was a firm believer in Christ's power to save the soul, and in her last rational days gave abundance of evidence of her abiding faith in Christ's promise, "I will never forsake you." She never tired of ministering to the comfort and happiness of those around her, and was a loving and faithful wife and mother.

Her husband and seven children, all of whom were present during her sickness and death, are left behind to mourn her loss and battle with life's cares till they meet again.

The funeral took place Sunday, Janu- 28th the remains being interred at Mankato, Kansas. Her aged mother is prostrated by the stroke.

Local Institute.

Following is the programme of local institute to be held at Mapleton, February 17, 1894:

"The Teacher as a Moral Factor"—J. O. Smith, I. N. Swope, Miss Wilson, H. J. Wickey.

"Primary Geography"—M. B. Wright, J. H. Tate, W. M. Benson.

"Supplementary Work"—W. A. Stitt, L. R. Smith, Miss Lottie Spiese, Ezra Lehman.

"What Incentives should a Teacher Use to Induce Pupils to attend School" —A. G. Thompson, S. L. Glasgow, G. C. Hain, J. B. Boring.

"How shall We Interest Small Pupils in History"—T. W. Smith, B. P. Steele, Miss Flora Himes, Allison Wible.

DEBATE.

Question: "Resolved, That any teacher who leaves the profession on account of low salary, deserves censure." Affirmative, A. P. Silverthorn, M. W. Garrett. Negative, J. G. Zerby, H. J. Wickey.

Professors Brumbaugh, Sailor, Myers, Rudy and others are expected to be present to participate in the various discussions. All friends of education are invited to come prepared to take part in the exercises.

H. W. PYLES,
J. G. DELL,
G. W. WRIGHT,
Committee.

School Report.

Following is the report of our borough schools for 5th month:

School No. 1—Mrs. Louisa A. Dell, Te'ch'r.

	Males.	Females.	Totals
Whole attendance	22	12	34
Ave. "	14	10	24
Per cent. of "	80	88	84

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Mason Hicks, Howard Chilcote, Wilda Rogers, Nannie Nupper, Pearl McDonald, Lizzie Chilcote. James McHugh and Edna Rogers missed but one-half day. Visitors, 11.

No. 2 School—E. Guy Rex, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance	15	27	42
Ave. "	13	24	37
Per cent. of "	94	93	94

The following pupils were present every day during the month: Agnes Nupper, Bertha Hooper, Cora Miller, Lulu McDonald, Bessie Neice, Mattie Himes, Mary White, Maud Hommon, Grace Numer, Ada McDonald, Annie Lamberson, Viola Lamberson, Mazie McMullen, Ludema Shore, Minnie Nupper, Louie McCarl, Sallie McHugh, Walter Lamberson, James Fisher, George Fisher, Emory Neice, Benjamin Barkley, Scott Wagner, John Robley, Milton Weaver, Lloyd Godard, Jesse Swope. Bertha Hooper was promoted to No. 3 school at the end of the month. The school is progressing rapidly. Some idea of the interest shown on the part of the pupils may be seen by the perfect attendance. Three parents visited this school during the month which was two more than the previous month. Parents, come and see us.

No. 3 School—J. G. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	16	19	35
Ave. "	15	16	31
Per cent. of "	97	89	93

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Emma McDonald, Bessie Chilcote, Ada Wood, Bertha Hertzler, Elsie White, Jessie Wise, Myrtle Wright, Philip McDonald, Bruce Yocum, Wilbur Yocum, Howard Himes, Howard Baker, Eddie McCarl, C. W. Swope, Ray S. Godard, Jno. S. Hicks, Jno. A. McHugh, Annie Marlin, Nannie Myton. Elijah White, Blaine Yocum and Manie White each were present four days. Visitors, 8.

No. 4 School—H. W. Pyles, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	17	7	24
Ave. "	16	6	22
Per cent. of "	95	85	90

The following pupils were present every day during the month: John Hooper, Thomas McDonald, Albert Baker, Lewis Dysart, Samuel Stroup, Viola Godard. Visitors, 3.

Attempted Suicide.

Considerable excitement was caused in this community about 11.15 o'clock last Sunday forenoon by the announcement that Anderson Wagner had drowned himself. For some time Mr. Wagner has been in a melancholy condition, the cause of which was attributed to being out of employment and to deep meditation on religious matters. About a week ago he threatened to hang himself but was prevented. The family kept close watch of his movements and on Sunday some of the members went to church. He started out of the house and ran up along the river to what is known as Montgomery's eddy. Two of his sons followed him. Arriving at the eddy he ran about twenty feet out into the stream at which place the water was about four feet deep. He stooped down or got upon his knees allowing the water to go over him. A number of people attracted by the screams and cries had gathered on the shore but all seemed powerless to aid him. M. L. Rex coming upon the scene started in after him. Mr. Rex's knee struck the man and with his foot he raised his head above the water, took hold of him and brought him to shore. Mr. Wagner had been under the water about eight or ten minutes and when taken out signs of life were apparent and in a short time he was resuscitated. At present writing he is feeling no ill effects of his rash plunge but there is but little improvement in his mental condition.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for ears we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, and have never handled remedies hat sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. O'Connor & and and Sons

Married Her Grandfather.

Monday night constable George w. Curtin brought Daniel Hardy and his young wife back to Tyrone, the former to answer the charge of abduction and the latter that of obtaining her marriage license under false pretense. Hardy is by marriage the grandfather of the girl, whose name was Myrtle Butler. She is aged 20 years and has been blind from birth. Until January 5 she lived with her mother, Mrs. C. Hardy, in this place. On that date she ran away with Hardy, a man of about 55 years. They secured a marriage license in Bellefonte and then proceeded to Lamont, where they were married, after which they journeyed over the mountain to Greenwood Furnace, where they remained at the home of Hardy's sister until Monday, when constable Curtin found them and escorted them back to Tyrone. The warrant had been sworn out by Mrs. Hardy, the girl's mother. Hardy was locked up and his wife is at her home.—*Tyrone Times.*

Blaine's Handy Manuel of Useful Information.

There has just been published in Chicago a most valuable book with the above title, compiled by Prof. Wm. H. Blaine, of Lancaster University. Its 500 pages are full of just what its name implies—useful information—and we fully advise all our readers to send for a copy of it. It is a compendium of things worth knowing, things difficult to remember, and tables of reference of great value to everybody, that it has never before been our good fortune to possess in such compact shape. Our wonder is how it can be published at so low a price as is asked for it. It is handsomely bound in flexible cloth covers, and will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, by the publishers,

G. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
276 & 278 Franklin St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Feb. 3d.

Population, 448.

Last consecutive number, 1359.

Clarion county added one to our number on Tuesday.

The new ice house has been completed and is now ready for storage.

The class in brick making have completed the burniug of another kiln.

Five head of cattle, forty hogs and one sheep were received this week.

About sixty gallons of soft soap are made daily in the laundry department.

The class in blacksmithing have roughed the shoes of several of the horses this week.

The class in carpentry are making bins for the storing of brushes in the brush factory.

No. 146 was returned to the Reformatory on Thursday evening for violation of parole.

The total shipments of the shirt factory for the month of January were seven hundred and one dozen.

The following inmates received their final discharges during the week: Consecutive Nos. 662, 938, 943, 962 and 969.

Carpenters Myers and Bowman constructed a new fence near the Reformatory pig sty on Monday of this week.

The shirt factory shipped one hundred and fifty-eight dozen shirts this week and received orders for one hundred and twenty-eight dozen.

A singing class has been organized which meets every Thursday afternoon for the purpose of practice. The class is under the instruction of Prof. Thom.

The school examinations closed on Friday evening and we are pleased to state that even better results were achieved as compared with those of last month.

A steer was killed in the Reformatory abbaitor on Monday that weighed when dressed, 800 pounds. This is the largest steer slaughtered in the history of the institution.

The school examinations closed on Friday evening, and we are pleased to state that even better results were achieved as compared with those of last month.

One hundred and ninety-two yards of first and second grade cloth and one hundred and ninety-five yards of citizens cloth were received in the clothing department on Thursday.

No. 773, employed in the shirt factory, made forty-two and one-half dozen shirts during the month of January. No. 980, an employee in the same department, made forty and one-half dozen in said month.

The following supplies were received in the kitchen department this week: One barrel of lemon cakes, one enterprise coffee mill, twenty barrels of flour, thirty-six bushels of beans and five hundred and five pounds of prunes.

School Report.

Following is the report of the Petersburg primary school for the month ending January 25th, 1894.

Miss Fannie Isenberg, teacher,

	Males.	Females.	Totals
Whole Attendance	29	24	53
Ave. "	27	22	49
Per cent. of "	93	93	93

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Annie Boggs, Maggie Bryan, Jesse Creswell, Emmeline Boggs, Mary Creswell, Edna Giles, Gussie Herncane, Bertha Howser, Blanche Longnecker, Ruth McCartney, Olive Ousbach, Luther Allison, Cloyd Anderson, Cloyd Brininger, Harry Benton, John Herncane, Ira McFadden, Mac Porter, Marshall Piper, Harry Hampton, Samuel Leeper, Charles Leeper, Grover Castner.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mixed Goods and RED FLANNELS, also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock BOOTS AND SHOES and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know TIMES ARE DULL and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable PRODUCE in exchange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

OUR FLAG WAS INSULTED.

PROMPT VENGEANCE TAKEN BY ADMIRAL BENHAM.

Da Gama Fires on American Merchantmen—Our Cruiser Detroit Sends a Six-pound Shot Into the Flagship Guanabara—Brazilians Ask for Quarter.

A late dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, gives the following interesting particulars: The American bark Julia Rollins, Captain Kiehne, from Baltimore, and the American schooner Millie J. H., Captain Suttis, from New York, were fired on by the insurgents during a night foray last week. Admiral Saldanha da Gama, the commander of the insurgent forces here, visited Rear Admiral Benham, commander of the American squadron, and was emphatically told that the insurgents must at once abandon the idea that they could with impunity fire upon American vessels. Admiral Benham asserted that American ships would be protected by his fleet no matter in what part of the harbor they might happen to be. Admiral da Gama protested against this decision, but finally apparently yielded the point.

On Saturday the American bark Amy, Captain Blackford, from Baltimore, the American bark Good News, Captain Myrick, also from Baltimore, and the Julia Rollins gave notice that they were going to the Saudre piers. Admiral da Gama learned of this and on Sunday he notified Admiral Benham that if the three vessels attempted to go to the piers referred to he would fire on them.

Admiral Benham at once replied that the vessels could go to the piers if they wanted to, and that he would send the Detroit to protect them. If the Detroit could not furnish protection every vessel of the American squadron would be employed in the work of protection.

Early in the morning five insurgent tugs and armed merchantmen proceeded to the place where the American vessels were lying at anchor, and hovered about them, apparently waiting for them to get under way, when they would fire upon them.

There was great activity displayed on board the American war ships, and soon the sharp tones of the boatswains' whistles could be heard piping the crews to clear the ships for action.

At 5 o'clock the Detroit hoisted her anchors and with shotted guns steamed in beside the insurgent war ships Trajano and Guanabara, both of which were lying close to the Good News. As the Detroit took up her position a musket was fired from the Guanabara at the Good News.

The Detroit at once fired a six-pound shot across the bows of the Guanabara, whereupon the latter vessel replied with what is supposed to have been a blank cartridge. The Detroit then turned one of her guns upon the Guanabara and sent a small shell into her stern post, and was on the point of delivering a broadside at the insurgent ship when the Guanabara signalled that she would stop firing.

In the mean time an American citizen, G. M. Rollins, who has acted as the agent of Admiral da Gama in the arbitration negotiations, had visited all three of the American merchantmen and offered to have them towed at the expense of the insurgents if they would not go to the piers. This the Captains of the merchantmen agreed to. This arrangement was reported to Admiral da Gama on board his flagship, the Liberdade. He then said:

"It is too late. The glass is broken. I must yield to this foreign fleet of superior force. I will resign and give my sword to the American Admiral."

Later in the day Admiral de Gama called a council of his officers, expecting that all of them would seek an asylum on board the American fleet, but the younger officers would not yield. It was said at the council that Admiral Benham had offered Admiral da Gama and his officers asylum on board of the American war ships.

What the final result of the trouble between the fleets will be is not known, but there is one thing that is evident to everybody, and that is that the American merchant vessels are protected in every part of the bay.

Admiral Benham said that Admiral da Gama, by his failure to surrender, had lost an easy way out of his trouble. He added:

"However, that is nothing to me, but we have established our principle."

A conflict between the American and insurgent fleets there was thought still possible. Admiral da Gama was angry because the younger insurgent officers were eager to fight. The Admiral said to the United Press correspondent "It would be better to be conquered by a foreign power than to yield later to Peixoto."

The tug and launches promised to the bark Good News were not furnished. The insurgent steamer Parahyba anchored in a threatening position near her, and it was thought she might fire when she started in. In that case a serious conflict would be inevitable.

The situation was extremely delicate when the Detroit was beside the Good News. The Guanabara and Trajano had their guns loaded and aimed on all the American vessels, while two heavy insurgent tugs were ready to ram the Detroit.

The Guanabara and Trajano together have eight splendid rifles; but when the Detroit fired a six-pound shell into the Guanabara, and Captain Brownson warned them that if another gun was fired, even by accident, he would sink them, and advised they take the men from their guns, they weakened.

Admiral Benham had the Newark ready to aid the Detroit, while the New York, Charleston and San Francisco were alert to receive the Aquidaban and Tamandare, which were under steam.

Admiral Benham said to-day: "If Admiral Da Gama was contending for any principle or position in which any civilized Nation would sustain him, he ought to make a fight; but he is wrong in law everywhere.'

The commander of the Austrian warship has asked Rear Admiral Benham to be allowed to help in case of a fight. The German naval officers applaud Benham. The English officers naturally are in opposition, while not denying that Benham's position is lawful.

While angry at his decision, the insurgents comment upon Benham's great courtesy and tact in the negotiations. The day before the conflict Benham notified the authorities that the water front would likely be endangered.

At Washington the course of the American Admiral finds warm endorsement in official circles. An official of prominence said that Admiral Benham had a perfect right to interfere with Da Gama's movements when they became a menace to the interests of American vessels. The insurgents, he said, had not been recognized as belligerants by the United States or any other Nation.

They had no right to establish a blockade, but they had done so. Yet in establishing it they took no means to enforce it by giving warning to incoming vessels. He believed Benham had done right, and that he would be endorsed by the Administration for stopping the arrogance of Da Gama.

Those who know Admiral Benham say he is a gallant officer, ever ready to resent an insult to the flag, but exceedingly conservative, and not likely to do anything without considering it carefully. Besides, he had the example of Admiral Stanton before him, and that was enough to make him doubly discreet.

It is the general opinion that Admiral Benham had ample grounds for bringing Da Gama to a sense of the dignity of the United States and its ability to take care of the interests of its citizens.

THE LABOR WORLD.

In Boston women run elevators.

Cooks are to have a national union.

Detroit has a newsboys' association.

Bohemian servant girls get $20 a year.

Ohio convict made goods are stamped.

Detroit, Mich., has a constables' union.

Geneva, Switzerland, has a watch school.

Austrian stone cutters work eight hours.

Scottish tweed mills work six hours a day.

San Francisco has created park work for 1700.

Andulusia (Spain) women get sixty cents a week.

Hubbard, Ohio, has a co-operative iron company.

Brotherhood trainmen want Sunday trains abolished.

It is said that 1200 of the Lehigh Valley strikers are still out of work.

Suicide is less prevalent among miners than any other class of people.

Chicago women electrical workers have an eight-hour club with 800 members.

Connellsville (Penn.) coke workers have been cut from ten to twenty per cent.

San Francisco's leading women are taking steps to care for unemployed young women.

The eight-hour day in the British Government factory and arsenals has gone into effect.

A company with $10,000 has been formed at Cleveland to furnish work to all who seek labor.

Only 3500 out of 10,000 Iowa coal miners are at work, and they at greatly reduced wages.

The English trade unions are maintaining many thousands of unemployed by their relief funds.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers was organized in 1851, and has members in Great Britain, Ireland and America.

Judge Ricks refused to restrain the receiver from reducing wages of employes of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Road.

Oregon has the youngest railroad conductor in the world, John C. Barnum, aged thirteen, on the Rogue River Valley, a branch of the Southern Pacific.

In the days of the Emperor Diocletian, a house-painter's wages were sixty cents a day, while a schoolmaster received only sixty cents a month for each pupil.

The average earnings of a seamstress in France are said to be fifty cents a day, and even the most skilled of them seldom receive more than seventy-five cents for a day's work.

Miners at Lead City, Central City and adjacent towns have decided to boycott Deadwood and have the capital removed, because the Business Men's Protective Association is aiding the employers against the miners.

In 1835 the rate of wages in Europe was very low. Day laborers in Italy received eight cents per day; in Russia, twelve cents; in Holland, eighteen cents; in France, thirty; in England, forty; in the United States, eighty-four cents.

It has been found by the British Ordnance Department that workmen in the works at Woolwich are turning out as much work in a week of forty-eight hours as they used to do in one of fifty-four. The quality of the work is said to be better than ever before.

STUDENTS KILLED.

The Fatal End of a Sleigh Ride at Fall River.

A sleighing party made up of twenty-eight members of the sophomore class of the B. M. C. Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass., returned from a two hours' ride, was run down by a train within half a mile of home at the Brownell street grade crossing of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and three of them killed. The accident occurred at 4.45 o'clock p. m. When the pole horses of the sleigh reached the track the Boston train hove in sight around a bend. It was rushing along at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Timothy Connelly, the crossing tender, saw the train simultaneously with the driver. The latter jerked the reins and succeeded in getting the horses and all but two feet of the sleigh out of danger. The sleigh was an old-fashioned affair, the seats running lengthwise, the rear end having a lumber-cart tailboard. Everett B. Durfee, a teacher in the school and in charge of the party, was sitting on a camp stool at the end and on one side of him was Brooks Borden, sixteen years old, son of Colonel Spencer Borden, and on the other Ray Thornton, seventeen years old, son of Charles D. Thornton. Orson Swift, the seventeen-year-old son of M. M. B. Swift, was sitting in the lap of Henry Hawkins.

When the party saw the rushing train the members became terror-stricken. Borden and Thornton jumped over the tailboard and were struck by the locomotive. Swift was preparing to jump when he, too, was struck. Borden was hurled forty feet and was killed instantly. Ray Thornton was dragged along under the wheels 100 yards, his head and right hand being severed from his body. Swift was hurled twenty feet, and was breathing, but unconscious, when picked up. He was taken home in an ambulance, but died soon after he arrived there. Mr. Durfee jumped with Clark Chase, Jr., when they saw the train, and they escaped with slight bruises, the train passing between them and the sleigh.

Had all of the party remained in the sleigh they might have escaped with injuries more or less severe. The rear end of the sleigh was damaged only slightly. The three boys killed were favorites in the school.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Young Man Shoots His Sister and Then Kills Himself.

A double tragedy, of murder and suicide, occurred at noon, a few days ago, on Champ de Mars street, in the eastern end of Montreal, Canada.

Dufreene, a young man, shot his sister and then killed himself.

It is prophesied that this year will be locust year over the greater part of New Jersey. The insects generally make their appearance during the last days of May or early in June and remain about one month

THE WILSON BILL PASSED

THE MEASURE ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 204 TO 140.

One of the Most Remarkable Scenes Ever Witnessed in Congress—The Galleries Packed to Overflowing—Messrs. Reed, Crisp and Wilson Close the Debate.

After four weeks of brilliant debate, at the conclusion of one of the grandest, most imposing and most impressive scenes ever witnessed in the American Capitol, the Wilson Tariff bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 204 to 140.

The closing scenes of the great tariff battle of 1894 in the House will ever be remembered by the vast throng that witnessed them.

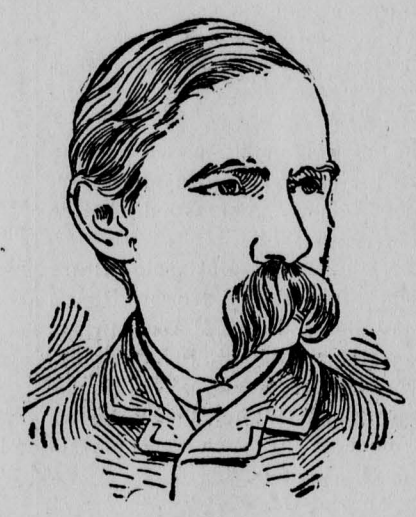
Seldom have the ceremonies attending the inauguration of a President attracted to the Capitol such crowds as thronged its corridors. The session of the House began at 11 a. m., but long before that hour the House end of the Capitol was packed with a surging mass of humanity, every individual in it struggling for a chance to secure a point of vantage from which the scenes on the floor could be witnessed.

The public galleries were quickly filled to overflowing. Every seat was occupied, and all the available standing room in the aisles was filled with men and women.

The Capitol police were powerless to handle the crowd, and a detail from the city police force had to be called in to prevent a crush in the corridors on the gallery floor that might have resulted in fatalities.

The pressure for admission to the private galleries was so great that soon after the House was called to order, the doorkeepers were instructed to admit the families of members to the floor, and soon every available inch of space back of the seats was occupied. Many members gave up their seats, and the gay dresses of women gave an unwonted color to the scene.

Proceedings in the Senate lost attraction for members of that body, and the re were more Senators in the House than in their own chamber.



WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Many ex-members of Congress were present to listen to the debate, and Governors Francis, of Missouri, and Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, were on the floor, as was also ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts. Prominent in the Speaker's gallery were Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate to the United States, and Cardinal Gibbons, both of whom listened to the speeches with the closest attention.

The Diplomatic and Executive galleries filled up under pressure for seats by others than those for whom they are generally reserved.

The scene on the floor of the House was just as exciting as in the galleries, and there was an air of eager expectancy in the faces of the members as they moved about the floor and gathered in knots to discuss the all important question of the day.

The Speaker's table was ornamented with a magnificent bunch of long stemmed Marechal Neil roses.

The leaders on both sides were accorded ovations as they entered the hall. As ex-Speaker Reed pushed through one of the lobby doors on the way to his seat, the galleries recognized him, and the applause which greeted his appearance was prolonged for fully half a minute. Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgments. A similar demonstration occurred when Speaker Crisp, dignified and erect, ascended the rostrum and called the House to order.

The speeches were not to begin until noon according to the special order. The hour which intervened after the reading of the journal witnessed a continuation of the skirmish over the amendment to the barley schedule.

Before a vote on it could be taken, Chairman Richardson rapped loudly for order.

"The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived," said he, "the Committee will now rise and report this bill to the House."

The Speaker reascended the rostrum and the gavel was passed to him. Mr. Richardson moved around to the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and, according to the parliamentary formula, reported that the Committee of the Whole had had under consideration House Bill 4864 (Tariff bill), and reported it to the House with sundry amendments. The Speaker then announced that three hours would be allowed for closing debate.

THOMAS B. REED.

"The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maine," said the Speaker, with a last rap of the gavel.

Mr. Reed was greeted by a tremendous burst of applause on the Republican side, which spread to the galleries and swept in wave after wave around the great chamber. He stood for a moment in silence, and then, raising his hand, stilled the tumult of applause and began his speech. He spoke without notes, but his speech had been carefully prepared and committed to memory, and he delivered it with great deliberation and impressiveness. As he sat down at his conclusion, he was surrounded by Republican members and was cheered from the galleries until he retired to the cloak room.

During Mr. Reed's speech Speaker Crisp surrendered the chair to Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, and took his seat near the centre of the Democratic side. As soon as the applause which greeted Mr. Reed's conclusion had subsided Mr. Crisp was recognized, and received an ovation from the Democratic side of the House that fully equalled that which the Republicans had given their leader.

At the close of Speaker Crisp's address he was greeted with a repetition of the applause which had greeted his appearance. When this had subsided in some degree, Chairman Wilson, who closed the debate in a thirty-minute speech, spoke with a force and vigor that were unexpected because of the reports that have been frequently heard of late in regard to the condition of his health. The speech was a polished one, and in some respects a strong and skilful one, especially so in its appeals to Democratic members to stand by their party and vote for the bill. Speaker Crisp had not forgotten to discuss this topic to some extent, but Mr. Wilson dwelt upon it with great earnestness. "In the name of honor and freedom," he exclaimed, "I summon every Democrat in this House to vote for this bill," and sat down. A wild shout of applause came from the throat of nearly every Democrat in the hall; cheer after cheer rose and was caught up in the galleries, and suddenly the slight form of the West Virginia statesman was seized by Bryan, of Nebraska, Tucker, of Virginia, and Williams, of Mississippi, hoisted on their shoulders and borne to the rear of the chamber amid tumultuous applause. Such a scene was never before witnessed in the House of Representatives.

Amid the din and confusion of the House the Speaker announced that debate was closed, and that pursuant to the special order the House would vote upon the amendments. Pending this Mr. Burrows called attention to the fact that the House could not transact any business while the House was in such an uproar, and he asked that the floor be cleared. This was accordingly ordered, and in ten minutes after the completion of Mr. Wilson's speech the House was cleared of its visitors and had subsided to its usual state of comparative tranquillity.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, raising the duty on barley from twenty per cent. to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and on barley malt from thirty per cent. to thirty-five per cent. was then voted on and agreed to—yeas, 204; nays, 114.

On the internal revenue amendment Mr. Cockran asked if the propositions could be divided and a separate vote taken on the Income Tax feature, but the Speaker held that it could not. Mr. Cockran then called for the yeas and nays on the entire amendment, and it was carried amid applause—yeas, 182; nays, 50.

The Speaker then put the question "Shall the bill pass?" and the yeas and nays being demanded on this, the roll was called, amid the most intense interest on the floor and in the galleries. As the names of the doubtful Democrats were reached and they voted "aye" or "no" applause, cheers, and sometimes good-natured bantering followed their votes.

The vote was announced at 5.55 as follows: Yeas, 204; nays, 140. So the bill was declared passed, with a wild shout from the floor and the galleries. A later and more careful examination of the vote showed that 204 had voted for the bill, including the Speaker.

The Democrats who voted against the bill were:

Franklin Bartlett, of New York; Cornelius A. Cadmus, of New Jersey; Timothy J. Campbell, of New York; James A. Covert, of New York; Amos J. Cummings, of New York; Robert C. Davey, of Louisiana; Thomas J. Geary, of California; Charles D. Haines, of New York; Joseph C. Hendrix, of New York, Adolph Meyer, of Louisiana; Charles H. Page, of Rhode Island; Andrew Price, of Louisiana; Samuel M. Robertson, of Louisiana; S. J. Schermerhorn, of New York; Joseph C. Sibly, of Pennsylvania; Daniel E. Sickles, of New York; Lewis Sperry, of Connecticut—17.

The Democratic member who was absent and unaccounted for was Moses T Stevens, of Massachusetts.

The Populists who voted for the bill were: Baker, of Kansas; Bell, of Colorado; Boen, Davis, Kem, McKeighan, Pence and Simpson—8.

Francis G. Newlands, Populist, voted "no."

The totals show 204 votes for the bill to 140 against it, with eight not voting and three vacancies.

The announcement by the Speaker of the fact that the bill was passed got a fleeting burst of applause, but the crowd knew it long before and was dissolving like the mist through the dim corridors and gloomy halls of the great building, hurrying home. The session had lasted for seven hours.

MOVING SOUTH.

Large Massachusetts Mill Proposing to Build Near the Cotton Fields.

There has just been reported in the Massachusetts Senate a bill which permits the Dwight Manufacturing Company of Chicopee to enlarge its capital stock from $1,200,000 to $1,800,000. The reason for the increase was given by the Treasurer of the company to the Legislative Committee on Manufactures. It seems that about forty per cent. of the goods are of a coarse grade, which are sold in Turkey, China, Africa and South America. These goods can be made cheaper in the South than in Massachusetts. The Treasurer said that the employes of the Southern cotton mills are wholly white people, mostly the mountain whites, who are just beginning to learn the value of a dollar. They are glad of the chance to work in the cotton mills and do better at this work than they can in their occupations which they have followed hitherto. The Treasurer said that he had traveled widely in the South to find the best place for locating the new mill, but they had not decided yet where to put it. The part of the Chicopee plant which is now used for the manufacture of coarse goods will be used for fine goods, and the employment which is given here will not be curtailed. Southern mills have so competed with the Northern ones, said the Treasurer, that the latter are being driven out of this line of manufacturing.

This movement of Northern mills to the South began in this State, says a Boston dispatch, at least a year ago, when Lowell corporations were given an increase of capital stock for the same reason as is advanced by the Dwight Company. It looks as if this might be the beginning of a general movement of manufacturing of coarse grades of cloth from the North to the South, and, in that light, marks an important transition in the industrial conditions of the country.

Near Crawford's cross-roads, Russel County, Alabama, three children were burned to death, and their grandfather, with whom they lived, was driven insane by grief.

The United States has 115 medical schools, regular, eclectic and homeopathic.

Europeans eat every year 6,470,000 tons of beef, mutton and pork.

Electric Wires.

Some writer very aptly likens the nerves to electric wires, and the general working of their system to that of electric cars. A man who "slips his trolley" like Mr. Jeremiah Eney, 1812 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md., will need something better than even a galvanic battery to set him all right. Mr. Eney found that something in the following way. "I suffered," he says, "a long time with neuralgia in the head. I gave St. Jacobs Oil a fair trial and am entirely cured." In this way the great remedy acts as a motorman to restore broken wires, and set the system to perfect action.

Grass and Clover Seed.

The largest grower of Grass and Clover Seed in the world is Salzer, La Crosse, Wis. Over 50 hardy varieties, with lowest prices!

Special low freight to New York, Pa. and the East.

If you will cut this out and send it with 14c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive eleven packages grass and clover sorts and his mammoth farm seed catalogue: full of good things for the farmer, the gardener and the citizen. A

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not affected with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure*. Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

As a Simple yet Effective Remedy for Throat Affections, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" stand first in public favor. They are absolutely unrivalled for the alleviation of all Throat irritations caused by Colds or use of the voice.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup will cure that cough surprisingly quick. 25 cents.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

PURIFIES

THE BLOOD

Miss Blanche Clark

SALT RHEUM

Broke out on our little girl's face. Her hands swelled and blisters formed and later broke open. The itching and burning sensation was terrible. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured her. It

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

is like a miracle. Her blood has become purified and her flesh soft and smooth." Mrs. Anna L. Clark, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, biliousness, constipation, jaundice, sick headache. 25 cents.

Greatest of Family Games

Progressive America.

The most entertaining and instructive game of the century. It delightfully teaches American geography, while it is to young and old as fascinating as whist. Can be played by any number of players. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, for fifteen 2-cent stamps. The Trade Company, Boston, Mass.

Your Strength Renewed

AND YOUR RUNDOWN SYSTEM BUILT UP AND REORGANIZED.

A few bottles of S. S. S. will do it. If you are troubled with a depressed, languid feeling, and lack of energy, your blood is not right, and needs purifying.

S. S. S. Will thoroughly clear away all impurities and impart new vigor and life to the whole system.

"I have used your medicine often for the past eight years, and feel safe in saying that it is the best general health restorer in the world."

F. H. GIBSON, Batesville, Ark.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DEAD.

THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST SUCCUMBS TO PARALYSIS.

History of the Famous Philadelphia Journalist From His Early Struggles With Poverty Until He Became a Millionaire--His Library. Curiosities and Journal.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

George W. Childs, proprietor of the Public Ledger, died at one minute after 3 o'clock, a. m., at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Penn., from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained by him on January 18. There were present at his bedside George C. Thomas and James W. Paul, of the firm of Drexel & Co., Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Miss Peterson, niece of Mrs. Childs, and Stanley, companion to Mrs. Childs, and Colonel Edward De V. Morrell. The Drexels own one-half of the Ledger property. In future the Ledger will be managed by A. J. Drexel's youngest son, George W. Childs Drexel.

Sketch of His Life.

George William Childs was born in Baltimore, Md., on May 12, 1829. His parents were poor, so poor that when a tiny lad he was forced to shift for himself. Before he was fourteen he served a year in humble capacity in the United States Navy, and then went to Philadelphia. He was nearly penniless, and knew but one family in that city. Within a few days after his arrival this family removed, and thus he was left entirely alone and friendless. He obtained employment at once, however, as errand boy in a book store at a weekly salary of $3. It was not long before he was clerk and right hand man attending the evening auctions and rapidly becoming familiar with books and their value. Nevertheless his salary remained very small. At the end of three years' service it only amounted to about $6 a week. From this small sum, however, eked out with fortunate ventures in book buying on his own account, the lad managed to save money and adopted as his early motto, "Industry, temperance and frugality."

At eighteen he had saved up sufficient capital to enter into business on his own account, and set up a modest book store in the Ledger Building, then at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. The venture was a very uncertain one, for his capital was very small. Nevertheless, he began to make money almost from the start.

In 1849 he entered the publishing firm of R. E. Peterson & Co., the firm being shortly afterward changed to Childs & Peterson. Robert Evans Peterson, who later became Mr. Childs's father-in-law, was, like Mr. Childs, a bookseller. In 1860 Mr. Peterson retired from the firm, and Mr. Childs entered into partnership with J. P. Lippincott & Co., a business connection which continued about a year. Mr. Childs then commenced business for himself. In 1863 he purchased the Publishers' Circular, an advertising sheet then published in New York. He remodeled and edited this paper, and issued the first number under the title of the American Publishers' Circular and Library Gazette on May 1, 1863. The Circular was a great success from the start, and continued under the charge of Mr. Childs until 1869, when the increasing cares of the publication of the Public Ledger forced him to part with it.

Mr. Childs had now become a man of note. His name afterward became almost as well known in England as in this country. He had taken a place in this country as a public benefactor because of his large liberality in gifts to worthy institutions and persons, and every year gave away much of the large income derived from his newspaper. In England his liberality took the form of doing honor to the poets George Herbert and William Cowper by a memorial window in Westminster Abbey; of paying homage to Milton by one in St. Margaret's, Westminster, and by erecting a fountain to Shakespeare in Stratford-on-Avon. He also contributed to a monument to Leigh Hunt in Kensal Green Cemetery, and a memorial window to Moore in the church at Browham. In this country he built a monument to Edgar Allan Poe and had given orders to provide one for Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer. Among the latest of his public gifts was the erection of the "Prayer Book Cross," near San Francisco, to mark the spot where Sir Francis Drake landed and where the religious services in the English language were first held on the western shores of America.

But his liberality in this country took chiefly the form of benevolence, not merely in the shape of charity. He paid his printers more than union rates, and his employes generally shared in a sense in the profits of his paper, which was estimated at $350,000 to $500,000 a year. All who worked for him received liberal salaries; he paid the doctors' bills of the sick, pensioned the superannuated, and often buried the dead.

In 1868, Mr. Childs and Mr. A. J. Drexel jointly gave $10,000 to the International Typographical Union, which was the nucleus of the fund out of which the home for aged and invalid printers at Colorado Springs was finally erected in 1892. To increase the fund printers east of the Mississippi each set a thousand ems for its benefit on Mr. Childs's following birthdays, and those west of the great river did the same thing on Mr. Drexel's, September 13. The list of Mr. Childs's benevolent deeds is a long one, and the amount of his benefactions was immense. In addition to giving to public and private charities in Philadelphia and elsewhere, he educated at least 500 young women. No deserving stranger ever appealed to him in vain for aid.

Mr. Childs was known the world over as a host, and distinguished people from every country were entertained by him at his home in Philadelphia, his country house at Wooten, and his sea-side cottage at Elberon. He corresponded with Washington Irving, Prescott, Hawthorne, Bryant, Greeley, William H. Seward, G. P. R. James, Edward Everett, and many other well-known men. Mr. Childs was an industrious collector of literary curios. He owned, among other things, the original manuscript of Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," an autograph sermon by Cotton Mather, the original manuscript of part of a drama by Schiller, and autograph letters of Samuel Pepys, Dr. Johnson, Hume, Burke, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lord Byron, Thackeray, Sir Walter Scott, Charles Lamb, and many others. He had also a collection of clocks which was perhaps unrivalled. In spite of his not being classically educated, Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1885 he printed "Some Recollections of General Grant," and in 1890 his own "Recollections."

After establishing the Ledger on a firm basis, Mr. Childs took in 1868 the first and almost the only rest of his busy life. He traveled in England and on the Continent for several months. In England he was the guest of Charles Dickens, Mr. Walter, of the London Times, and of the Duke of Buckingham.

Mr. Childs was very intimate with General Grant, but his chief friend was the late A. J. Drexel. For a quarter of a century they lunched with each other at noon.

Philadelphia itself naturally shared Mr. Childs's liberality. He was foremost in securing Fairmount Park for her, and was one of the largest contributors to the Zoological Garden, the Pennsylvania Museum, and the School of Industrial Arts. His was one of the first subscriptions of $10,000 toward the Centennial Exposition.

The only public office Mr. Childs ever could be induced to hold was the honorary one of President of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy of West Point, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland.

Mr. Childs leaves a widow, but no children. His fortune has been estimated at $5,000,000. He disposed of one-half of the Public Ledger to Mr. Drexel several years ago, and it is expected that that newspaper will now pass to his namesake, George William Childs Drexel.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

29TH DAY.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Stewart declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of the Treasury has no legal authority to issue and sell bonds as proposed.——The Hawaiian resolutions were then taken up and Mr. Teller addressed the Senate.——The House bill to repeal the Federal Election laws was then taken up, and Mr. Chandler finished his speech in opposition to it. Mr. Higgins followed Mr. Chandler in opposition to the bill.

30TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman upheld the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds.——Mr. Turpie then proceeded to address the Senate on the pending measure, beginning with a discussion of the constitutionality of the Federal Election laws.

31ST DAY.—Debate was continued on the Stewart bond resolution.

32D DAY.—The entire session was devoted to the discussion of the bond question, and an adjournment was finally taken without any action on the resolution.

33D DAY.—Mr. Vilas defended Secretary Carlisle's purpose to use the money received from the sale of bonds for current expenses.——The Wilson bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The House.

38TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, with Mr. Richardson in the chair. Mr. McMillin offered as an amendment to the Tariff bill the Internal Revenue bill, including the income tax feature, and afterward addressed the committee in support of the bill. Messrs. Ray and Daniels, Republicans, and Covert, Democrat, of New York, made speeches against it and the Wilson bill. The debate was continued in the evening by Messrs. Kilgore, McDannold, Stockdale, Lyman and Williams.

39TH DAY.—The consideration of the Income Tax bill was resumed, and Mr. Covert concluded his argument against it. He was followed by Mr. Bartlett, who also opposed the measure. Mr. Pence, the Colorado Populist, delivered a speech in favor of an Income Tax. Mr. Dunn opposed the bill. Bourke Cockran then made a speech in denunciation of the the bill. Bryan, of Nebraska, defended it. The others who took part in the debate were Holman, Tucker, De Armond, Davis, Wheeler, Lucas, McCleary, Haines, W. A. Stone, Pigott, Cox, Williams and Breckinridge.

40TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Wilson bill, and Mr. Richardson took the chair. The income tax amendment is added to the Wilson bill by a vote of 175 to 55. The period of bond of whisky was fixed at three years instead of eight years, as in the committee's bill. Pence offered his graduated income tax scheme, but it was voted down, 112 to 66. The last of the night sessions on the Tariff bill opened with full galleries and a fair attendance of members. Mr. Enloe occupied the chair, and there was a long list of speakers, including Messrs. Baker, Kem, Cooper, Russell, Paschal, Houk, Harris, Stallings, Hooker, Cummings, Blanchard, McCleary and Bingham.

41ST DAY.—Debate on the Tariff bill was closed by Messrs. Reed, Crisp and Wilson, and the bill was passed by a vote of 204 to 140.

42D DAY.—Debate on the majority and minority resolutions concerning Hawaii was begun by Messrs. McCreary and Hitt.

43D DAY.—The debate on the Hawaiian resolution was continued by Messrs. Raynor, Money, Hitt, Blair and Draper.

IN A STUFFED BUFFALO.

The Train Robber Captured on Trying to Fire Out of One of Its Eyes.

A train robber named John Dalton was captured by one of the Northwestern Express messengers near Deadwood, South Dakota.

Dalton had himself expressed on the inside of a stuffed buffalo, but this Greek game was spoiled by him removing one of the animal's glass eyes, through the socket of which he stuck a six-shooter, covering the messenger.

The latter, however, got out of range, and leaped upon the back of the stuffed animal. The back caved in and he dropped on the robber inside, and sat on him until the next station was reached, when Dalton was turned over to the authorities.

The safe contained $50,000. Evidently Dalton had confederates who were to act at his signal. They have not yet been apprehended.

The Telephone Patent Expires.

The Bell telephone patent has expired. From a financial standpoint it has been one of the most successful patents ever taken out, and millions of dollars have been realized from it during each of the seventeen years of its life. Henceforth the essential principle of the telephone will be public property, like that of the steam engine, and you will be able to buy a telephone for $2 or $3, and a complete system for private use, including receiver and transmitter, will be sold for $35.

Gold in Seaweed.

A story from Astoria says that James Anderson, keeper of the Fort Canby lighthouse came to town. He brought with him, carefully wrapped, a small piece of dirty stick and an insignificant branch of seaweed, but both the stick and seaweed were thickly powdered with pure gold.

The weed, or "Irish moss blanc mange," as all the old settlers of Clatsop know it, grows between the kelp and the rocks in the vicinity of Fort Canby, and is a common article of food. After being bleached and mixed with boiling water it makes a blanc mangè indistinguishable from the real corn starch.

Mr. Anderson picked a quantity of it last spring and bleached it throughout the summer in shallow wooden boxes. The other day, when cutting the boxes up for kindling wood, he noticed that they contained large numbers of scattered grains of gold, and on some of the pieces of seaweed he also found traces of the precious metal. Tracing the course of this strange discovery to its source, it appears that in the spring, when the swell around the lighthouse is not very strong, the black sand that abounds in that locality had been washed over the kelp continuously, leaving these gold deposits behind on the seaweed.

Mr. Anderson says that he has found a gold mine, but under the present conditions it is absolutely impossible to abstract the gold from the black sand, as no reducing apparatus has yet been discovered that will do it. It has been known that there is gold in all sand on the lower Columbia, but up to the present, though trials have been repeatedly made, no known process is keen enough to sever the metal.—Oregon Statesman.

In England the blind form .08 per cent. of the population, in Scotland .07 per cent., and in Ireland .11 per cent.; or, in England and Wales one person in every 1236 is blind, in Scotland one in every 1439 and in Ireland one in 881.

England has won eighty-two per cent. of the wars she has engaged in.

CURES OTHERS

To purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thereby invigorate the liver and digestive organs, brace up the nerves, and put the system in order generally, "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal.

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORM.

ERVIN DIETERLY, ESQ., of *Gettysburgh, Pa.*, writes: "Only those who have had dyspepsia in its worst forms know what it really can be. What such a case needs I have found in your kindly encouragement, and your 'Golden Medical Discovery.'

E. DIETERLY, ESQ.

Although I can now claim, if any one can, that I have a cast iron stomach, I always keep your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pellets' on hand when settling down from an active summer's vacation, to quiet student life. I heartily recommend these medicines to every one whose suffering is of the nature that mine was." Sold everywhere.

WHY NOT YOU?

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

.** BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

"Almost as Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is *no after effect except good effect.* Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Legal Recipe for Treating a Burglar.

The story of a great man and a very learned judge is related by an earwitness to the following effect: Justice Willes was asked, "If I look into my drawing-room and see a burglar packing up the clock, and he cannot see me, what ought I to do?"

He replied, as nearly as may be: "My advice to you, which I give as a man, as a lawyer and as an English judge is as follows: 'In the supposed circumstances, that is what you have a right to do, and I am by no means sure that it is not your duty to do it. Take a double-barreled gun, carefully load both barrels, and then, without attracting the burglar's attention, aim steadily at his heart and shoot him dead.'"—Saturday Review.

Police Magistrate Clark, of Boise, Idaho, fines street "mashers" $48 a piece.

Wellington's Charger Was a Chestnut.

The celebrated charger ridden by the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo was a chestnut, but it figured in Sir Edwin Landseer's picture as a gray. The reason for the incongruity has just been disclosed. It seems that Lady Charles Wellesley, who at one time owned the picture, had a strong feminine fancy for gray horses, and employed an artist to change the chestnut to her favorite gray. And this is why the popular engravings of the horse and ducal rider display a gray steed.—New York Recorder.

Next to the Bible, Moody and Sankey's Hymns have had a larger circulation than any other work in twenty-five years.

Illinois leads the States in the production of hay per acre, the figures being one and one-half tons.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Highest Awards (Medals and Diplomas) World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:

BREAKFAST COCOA, PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE, GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE, VANILLA CHOCOLATE, COCOA BUTTER,

For "purity of material," "excellent flavor," and "uniform even composition."

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you

FREE.

Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

IMPROVED MARYLAND FARMS, $5 to $15 per acre; productive lands; best climate in America. Don't MISS these BARGAINS. Write to A. J. Mobray, Vienna, Dorchester Co., Md.

JAPANESE TOOTH POWDER, Genuine. A large box mailed for 10c. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"A" Grade, $67.50. "A" Grade, $45. Grade, $150.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS and one Diploma for Beauty, Strength and Cheapness. Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (E) of every kind of vehicle & harness, also book of testimonials, they are free.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

"COLCHESTER" Spading Boot.

BEST in Market

BEST IN FIT, BEST IN WEARING QUALITY.

The outer or tap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM,

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

Colchester Rubber Co.

N Y N U—6

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

PATENTS—THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No att'y fees until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

Better than Ever for 1894

Established 1856.

Is Different from Others.

It is intended to aid the planter in selecting the Seeds best adapted for his needs and conditions and in getting from them the best possible results. It is not, therefore, highly colored in either sense; and we have taken great care that nothing worthless be put in, or nothing worthy be left out. We invite a trial of our Seeds. We know them because we grow them. Every planter of Vegetables or Flowers ought to know about our three warrants; our cash discounts; and our gift of agricultural papers to purchasers of our Seeds. All of these are explained in the Catalogue, a copy of which can be yours for the asking.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO SPECULATE IN STOCKS.

HOW? Thoroughly post yourself as to the general outlook, and probable course of the market, by calling or writing here, and so avail yourself of all possible means of information and enlightenment, which we freely place at your disposal—then ACT as judgment dictates.

WHEN? *Now;* it is the only time you are sure of—life is fleeting.

WHERE? Well, that "goes without saying"—of course with Us. Our uniform courtesy and liberality will do everything possible to help you. If not convenient to visit us, *write*, and get our book, fully instructing you "How to Speculate," and to *succeed* withal. Therein we impart all the wisdom on this subject that is vouchsafed to mortals. Then you can advise us of your wishes by letter or wire, and your orders will be as faithfully executed as if personally present.

COLUMBIAN COMMISSION CO., 51 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

One bottle for fifteen cents, Twelve bottles for one dollar, } by mail.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Ripans Tabules are the most effective recipe ever prescribed by a physician for any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Buy of any druggist anywhere, or send price to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO

LINCOLN'S ONE WORD.

A Secret of the Famous Hampton Roads Conference.

No man in Atlanta has a greater fund of incident than Judge Samuel B. Herit. who is now seriously ill at Suwanee Springs, Fla. The judge was born in Blount county in 1828, and, coming to Atlanta before the woods were cleared away for the coming city, grew up with it, and carries in his memory the full details of a most remarkable era of city building.

While reclining upon his sick bed to-day Judge Herit spoke of a conversation he had with the late Jefferson Davis.

In that conversation Mr. Davis lamented the fate which deprived the Confederate States of recognition by European powers.

" 'To the last moment,' said Mr. Davis. 'I was confident that this recognition would come to us. The landing of the French in Mexico was then our interest. If we could have consolidated our forces down in Texas under Kirby Smith, the alliance could have become effective.'

"And yet," said Judge Herit, "this was all dreaming. It was like following a rainbow. How different all might have been if the less brilliant but more practical mind of Alexander H. Stephens had dominated the councils of the nation. Almost with tears in his eyes Mr. Stphens once told me of the inner history of the Hampton Roads conference.

" 'When the intimation came to us,' said Mr. Stephens, 'that the Federals desired a conference, it was well known that Mr. Davis was opposed to it. The majority of the confederate Senate took its cue from the President, and therefore the subject could not be directly broached then. As a consequence, we were forced to strategy. It was proposed that Gen. Lee should appear before the Senate in executive session, and, under the cloak of secrecy, to be removed only for the personal information of the President, give an exact statement of the real position of the two armies.

With great reluctance Gen. Lee consented to answer questions, the result being to show that the Confederate army had been reduced to a mere shell, with neither defenses, refuge nor supplies to fall back upon. With this plain statement the senate consented to the appointment of peace commissioners. But when a resolution was offered and passed that these commissioners should act under instructions passed by Mr. Davis, all hope in my heart failed. Only the conviction that I should lose no chance to bring about peace induced me to withhold my resignation.

"After describing the meeting with President Lincoln and associates," continued Judge Herit, "Mr Stephens went on to say: 'Finally, all preliminaries over, President Lincoln said: So anxious am I for peace that I will offer you terms which I am sure will surprise you all. On this sheet of paper I will write but one word, while I will leave to your own judgment every other condition and requirement.' Writing, Mr. Lincoln passed the sheet over to me, and I found written upon it the one word, 'Union.' 'All other terms,' concluded Mr. Lincoln, 'may be of your own dictation.'

"My heart sank within me," said Mr. Stephens. "Here, on simply accepting the Union, we could dictate our own terms of peace, preserve our state autonimies, maintain our fortunes, gain recompense for our slave property, and all the consequences following defeat could be averted. But our instructions from Mr. Davis, the cornerstone of which was the recognition of the Confederate states, forbade the acceptance of this most magnanimous and generous offer. When I so informed Mr. Lincoln he sank back in his chair with a look of utter disappointment. We all felt the gravity of the situation, and it was recognized that one of the great mistakes of history was being enacted. With an army whose defeat was already acknowledged by General Lee, President Davis insisted upon annihilation.

"These facts," continued Judge Herit, "it was agreed should be kept secret until the death of the principals. That time having arrived, there is no good reason why they should not be made known.

The Hasty Word.

To think before you speak is so wise an axiom that one would hardly think needful to emphasize it by repetition. And yet in how many cases the hasty temper flashes out in the hasty word, and the latter does its work with the precision and the pain of the swift stiletto! Singularly enough, the hasty word oftenest wounds those who love one another dearly and the very closeness of their intimacy affords them opportunity for the sudden thrust. We know the weak points in the armor of our kinsman and our friend; we are aware of his caprices, and ordinarily are tender and compassionate even of his vanities and his small fancies and whims; but there dawns a day when it is written in the book of fate that we shall be as cruel as we are loving. We are cold, or tired, or hungry. We are anxious over unpaid bills, or our expected letters have not arrived or one of the children is ailing, and we dread the outcome of the malady. So politeness fails us, fortitude is vanquished, philosophy is in abeyance, and we say that which we repent in sackcloth and ashes. But though the hasty word may be forgiven, it is not at once forgotten. It has flawed the crystal of our friendship; the place may be cemented, but there is a shadowy scar on the gleaming surface. Oh, if the word of haste had but been left unspoken; if the strong hand of patience had but held back the sword as it was about to strike!—*Harper's Bazar.*

Words of Wisdom.

A diamond is cut and polished before it is admired.

The fumes of rage poisons the nostrils of the creator.

How bitter the retrospection of age when nothing but gall blurs the vision of the past.

If every man treated his neighbor as he would have that neighbor treat him we would have a better world.

When exiled from friends and home we realize what we have lost.

Hope is the food of poverty; it would be nutritious if the sauce of energy were poured over it.

Beware of ambition that had led others to ruin—we are all of the human family—are you stronger than your brother?

An educated man is ambitious to reach a high and noble sphere in life because he is confident that if his aspirations are realized he is abundantly competent to meet the requirements of his exalted position.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy try Electric Bitters. If La Grippe has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick Headache, you will find Speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with, year by year; you will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as stars on the bow of the evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of Heaven. —*Our Paper.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Andrew Parks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Parks, late deceased of Cass township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle same at once, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH A. PARKS,
GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Jan.29-94.6t. Administrators.

HOLIDAY SLIPPERS.

I have the finest line of HOLIDAY SLIPPERS ever brought to Huntingdon, and will sell them at prices that will astonish you.

Winter Footwear of every description.

SPECIAL ATTENTION! I have arranged to do repair work promptly and satisfactorily. Boots and Shoes made to measurement.

Geo W. Yocum

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

New Millinery.

New Hats

New Bonnets

Babys Hats

and ap s.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES

AND LADIES'

AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR,

ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PATENTS
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY

Subscribe
—FOR—
"The Item."

The Sun.

The first of American newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

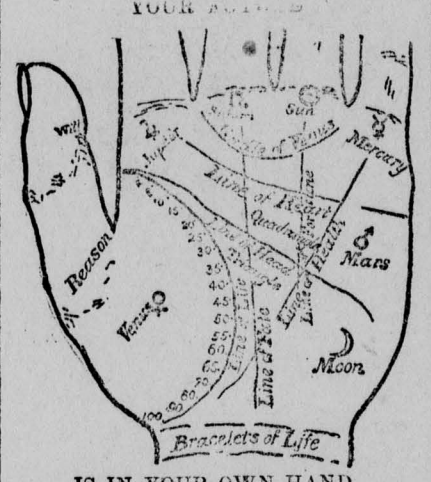
The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever!

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By Mail, $2.00 a year.
Daily, by mail, - - 6.00 a year.
Daily and Sunday, by mail, 8.00 a year.
The Weekly, - - 1.00 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, [illegible] the SUN love of splendor; MARS, [illegible] imagination; VENUS, love of pl[illegible] MERCURY intelligence. Take our a[illegible] you will be sure to possess the last [illegible] quality.

A LIBERAL OFFER, ONLY $2.50 FOR THE MAPLETON ITEM and DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Send your subscriptions to this office

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office in West end of Juniata House.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. WOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

"The Wholesome Educator of Millions.

1894
Semi-Centennial Volume.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER

For Fifty Years the Leading Illustrated National Family Weekly Paper of America.

Contributors of The Ledger.

The following gives only a partial list of the distinguished writers who will contribute to the LEDGER during 1894:

Edward Everett Hale	Mary Kyle Dallas
Mrs. Ballington Booth	Mrs. N. S. Stowell
George Kennan	Amelia E. Barr
Mary Lowe Dickinson	Anna Katherine Green
"Josiah Allen's Wife"	Theodore Roosevelt
Charles F. Holder	Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth
Hjalmar H. Boyeson	Washington Gladden, D. D.
Helen Campbell	Hon. Thomas Dunn English
John Habberton	E. Werner
S. P. Cadman	Helen V. Greyson
Mrs. M. A. Kidder	Dr. Charles C. Abbott
Eben E. Rexford	Prof. Felix L. Oswald
Elizabeth Olmis	
E. A. Robinson	
Hon. James Bryce	
Olive Thorne Miller	

Features of the Ledger.

Some of the features which will make the LEDGER interesting to young and old are here enumerated:

Novels of American Life	Popular Information
Novels of Foreign Travel	Humorous Anecdotes
Novels of Southern Society	The Woman's World
Novels of Adventure	Short Stories
Novels of Metropolitan Life	Short Articles
Biographical Sketches	Explorations
Popular Sketches	Household Advice
Principles of Etiquette	Poems and Ballads
Stories of Adventure	Home Culture
	Health Suggestions
	Articles of Travel
	Historical Sketches
	Popular Miscellany

A Four Dollar Paper for Two Dollars.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.00 A YEAR.
Free Sample Copies on Publication. Address ROBERT BONNER'S SONS, Publishers, Corner William and Spruce Sts., New York.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS. Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

Do You

FEEL SICK?

RIPANS TABULES

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, . . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If you are BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED, or have LIVER COMPLAINT, ... TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If your COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, or you SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

For OFFENSIVE BREATH and ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, . . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules Regulate the System and Preserve the Health.

RIPANS TABULES *take the place of* A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST *and should be kept for use in every family...*

EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.
SAVE MANY A DOCTOR'S BILL.

Sold by Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Box (6 vials), 75 cents. Package (4 boxes), $2.

For Free Samples address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.
10 SPRUCE STREET, - - NEW YORK.